MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1813. No. 1462.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS SYDENHAM late of Madras, Esquire, deceased having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to THOMAS GREENWAY & Wm. OLIVER Esquires, the Executors in the said Will persod.—Notice is hereby given, that all hold any propre indebted to the Estate, or forthwith pay tty of the said deceased, d property, and thatr debts, and d have claims on the said Testator'l those who state them to the said WILLIAM OLIVER, the Executors now at Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th September, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT MEARES, Esq. late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Major DAVID ROSS, one of the Executors therein named. All persons hav- ...mands upon, being indebted to, or ...roperty belonging to the said Es- ...required forthwith to state their ... their debts, and deliver up the ... Messrs. BINNY and Co. At- ... the Executor at Madras.

Madras, 1st October, 1813.

...DVERTISEMENT.

...E of the last Will and Testa- ... Lieutenant Col. PLAMPIN ... deceased, who was late ...pany's Military Esta- ... having been granted ...preme ... of Judicature at Ma- ... Mrs. EL... MATILDA RI- ...ON, his Widow, being the sole ... in such Will named.—All persons ...aims upon, or being indebted, or ...perty belonging to the said Estate, ...rthwith to state their claims, or pay their debts, or deliver up such property to Messrs. ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co. Attornies at Madras, to the said Executrix.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES WADDEL, the surviving Partner of the late Firms of Messrs. WADDEL and GIBSON, WADDEL, GIBSON and STEVENS and Assignee of Messieurs WADDEL INVERARITY, STEVENS and JACK.—Gives this public notice to those indebted to the above Concerns, who have paid no regard to the recommendation of superior authority communicated to them in a Circular Letter dated the 10th June 1812, addressed to Officers Commanding Corps of the Honorable Company's Army on the Madras Establishment, that altho' he has been much disappointed, and distressed by being obliged to wait from 6 to 12 years for the settlement of accounts, that were promised to be paid within the space of a few months, when the debts were contracted, he is still willing to accommodate them with a further indulgence of time, whose circumstances requires it, and who will, before the 1st of January 1814, enter into an agreement to discharge their debts by monthly instalments, but should those debts not be paid or be put into a train of payment by the above mentioned period he will be under the disagreeable necessity of submitting a list of those who refuse arranging to the highest authorities, and if that fails of having the desired effect their debts will be advertised for sale by Public Auction.—J. W. however hopes that the Majority of his debtors will come to a settlement of their accounts without his resorting to this alternative, for it cannot be creditable for Gentlemen who receive their allowances regularly every month, to require a credit of 6 to 12 years for Military Appointments and other articles absolutely necessary to enable them to join and do duty with their Corps.

MADRAS, October 1, 1813.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
ON THE PREMISES,
On Saturday next, the 16th Instant,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK,
IN THE AFTERNOON,
ABOUT
ONE CAWNEY
OF
GROUND,
IN THE
GARDEN,
KNOWN BY THE NAME
OF
PAUPIAH'S,
SITUATED
IN THE MAIN STREET
OF
PURSEWAUKUM,
It will be sold in lots of five grounds
FOR THE
Conveniency of Purchasers.
CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On Saturday next, the 16th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
FOUR HUNDRED YARDS
OF
PLAIN
AND
FIGURED SILKS,
OF COLOURS,
FOR
LADIES DRESSES,
IN
SMALL LOTS,
FOR THE
Conveniency of Purchasers.

For Sale on Commission,
AT
J. BRANSON'S,
A FEW MAUNDS
OF
SAGO,
THAT IS RECOMMENDED
AT
One Rupee per Pound.

LONDON,—April 5, 1813.

Yesterday a numerous Court was held at Carlton-house. About half past one o'clock the Marquis of Buckingham had a private audience of the Prince Regent, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Order of St. George, worn by the Marquis's late father. Soon after, the Prince Regent proceeded to his state rooms, and held a levee, which was attended by.—The Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the three Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master-General of the Ordinance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Controul, the Judge Advocate, the Judge of the Arches Court, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c.

After the Levee His Royal Highness held a Privy Council; the Marquis of Buckingham was introduced, and sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

Preparations were then made in an anti-room, with the usual formalities, for the election of a Knight of the Order of the Garter, in the room of the deceased Marquis of Buckingham. The Prince Regent, as representing the Sovereign, presided on the occasion. The Members present then proceeded to the election of a Knight, when the Prince Regent declared, that the election had fallen on the Marquis of Wellington.

A Chapter of the Order of the Bath was afterwards held, at which Admiral Berkeley was introduced, and invested with the insignia of the Order.

The Hotspur, 36 guns, Hon. Captain Percy, arrived on Tuesday evening, at Portsmouth, from Lisbon, with a fleet of transports. She has brought an account of the lamented and melancholy end of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Erskine, Commander in Chief of the cavalry under the orders of Sir Rowland Hill. In a fit of delirium Sir William threw himself out of the upper window of a house where he was quartered, and was killed on the spot. The dejection of spirits, and unhappy disposition to suicide first appeared in Sir William, after his return from Walcheren, and it is said to have been occasioned by witnessing the miseries to which his countrymen were subjected in that wretched expedition. It is most remarkable, that shortly after his arrival from Zealand, he attempted the same mode of destruction as that by which he perished. He was at Ramsgate, in a low state; and contriving with great dexterity to be left alone in his room, he started from his bed and threw himself at the window; the resistance he there met repelled him back into his room, breathless and bloody. After this he recovered, and was again employed.

A singular hoax was intended to be put upon Sir George Smart, at the rehearsal of the Oratorio, on Friday evening. A Turk got introduced to Sir G. for the purpose of playing a concerto on the piano-forte one of the oratorio nights—he came to rehearse his concerto, accompanied by a lady and two friends; he was magnificently attired in the costume of his country, His friend, Mr. Furtatto, who was the person that recommended him to Sir G. and who promised to conduct him to the Theatre, did not come with him. Mr. Arnold told Mr. Kelly, he thought he was an impostor; Mr. Kelly went and conversed with him in Italian and French, both which languages he spoke fluently. He sat down to the piano-forte, and played a concerto in a masterly manner; but, before he finished, Mr. Arnold and Sir George Smart recognized him to be Mr. Furtatto himself, Sir George addressed him in English, as Mr. Furtatto—he very coolly took off his false beard, &c. &c. and owned that he had laid a bet of 200 guineas, that he would impose upon Sir George Smart, and play a concerto as a Turk. Sir George insisted upon his making a public apology to the Gentlemen of the Orchestra, for having encroached upon their time, which he did, and was turned of the Theatre into the streets.

Last Sunday a carriage was marked out in Hyde-park, as being that of Lady Douglas; on which it was surrounded by a great crowd, who were proceeding to inflict summary vengeance on the unoffending machine; when a Gentleman rode up, and assuring the people, in the most solemn manner, they were mistaken, the carriage was suffered to proceed.

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

The following is an accurate statement of the value of the different Sees, according to present rentals. The inequality among them is generally as little known as the claims of the greater part of those who possess them, to any of the rewards of the establishment. The following list will shew what a powerful excitement the hope of translation must be to a course of conduct agreeable to the Minister of the day, and may, in some degree, account for the zeal with which "No Popery" Petitions are canvassed for in many of the Dioceses. A similar list of the Irish Sees shall be given to the public.

Possessors.	Per Ann.
Canterbury—The Duke of Rutland's Cousin..	£20,000
York—Lord Vernon's and Lord Harcourt's Brother....	14,000
Durham—Lord Barrington's Uncle..........	24,000
Winchester—The late Lord North's Brother..	18,000
Ely—The Duke of Rutland's Tutor..........	12,000
London—Dr. Randolph....................	9,000
Bath and Wells—Duke of Gloucesters's Tutor	5,000
Chichester—Duke of Richmond's Tutor......	4,000
Litchfield and Coventry—Lord Cornwallis's Uncle..................	6,000
Worcester—Dr. Cornewall.................	6,000
Hereford—Duke of Beaufort's Tutor.........	4,000
Bongor—The Son of the Queen's English Master..................	5,000
St. Asaph—Lord Buckingham's Tutor........	6,000
Oxford—Brother of the Prince Regent's Tutor	3,000
Lincoln—Mr. Pitt's Secretary..............	5,000
Salisbury—Princess Charlotte's Tutor........	6,000
Norwick—Dr. Bathurst....................	4,000
Carlisle—Duke of Portland's Tutor..........	3,500
St. Davids—Dr. Burgess..................	5,000
Rochester—Duke of Portland's Secretary.....	1,500
Exeter—Lord Chichester's Brother..........	3,000
Peterborough—Dr. Madan.................	1,000
Bristol—Mr. Perceval's Tutor..............	1,000
Llandaff—Dr. Watson....................	900
Gloucester—Dr. Huntingford..............	1,200
Chester—Lord Ellenborough's Brother......	1,100

IRISH BISHOPRICS.

The Irish Sees, it will be seen by the following statement, are richer than the English Bishopricks:—

Armagh........	£14,000
Cashel........	8,000
Tuam........	9,000
Dublin........	12,000
Kildare........	7,000
Meath........	6,900
Derry........	13,000
Kilmore........	6,000
Elphin........	10,000
Killaloe........	6,000
Raphoe........	9,000
Cork........	5,000
Fernes........	6,000
Down........	6,000
Killala........	3,500
Cloyne........	5,000
Clogher........	7,000
Waterford........	6,000
Ossory........	3,500
Dromore........	5,000
Limerick........	6,000
Clonfert........	3,500

This valuation is upon an average estimate of annual receipts; and is, it is believed, as nearly accurate as such an account can be. They all frequently greatly exceed the above sums, excepting Clonfert, Killala, and Ossory. Nearly all the others have estates, which are let on leases with heavy fines; of course the renewals, as the terms are in general three and seven years, produce, by their frequency, very large profits. It is computed, that if the lands of five of them were now out of lease, their annual value would exceed half a millions:—(See Wakefield's Account of Ireland.)

	per ann.
Armagh........	£140,000
Derry........	120,000
Kilmore........	100,000
Waterford........	70,000
Clogher........	100,000

To the greater part of the Sees there is attached an immense patronage. More than half of the parishes are in the gift of the Bishops; and many have at their disposal benefices from 1200l. to 4000l. per ann.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.
APRIL 1.

HARRIS v. HARRIS.

This was a proceeding for a Divorce, instituted by Elizabeth Mary, the wife of William Harris, Esq. of Mile-end, against her husband, on the ground of cruelty.

It appeared that the parties were married in October, 1801, and had several children in the course of their living together from that time till November, 1811, when Mrs. Harris withdrew herself from the society of her husband, in consequence, as she stated, of being unable, any longer, to endure the cruelty which formed the ground of the present suit.

The particular acts specified, as forming altogether a charge sufficient to sustain the suit, were, that the husband was in the habit of frequently beating his wife, and throwing tea-cups and other things at her,—his ill behaviour to her during her lying-in, denying her wine and other necessaries for the occasion,—his refusals to furnish her with clothes or money suitable to her situation in life as his wife, and depriving her of the management of her household, &c. corroborated by her having exhibited articles of the peace against him at the Sessions, upon which he had been held to bail. These circumstances were detailed in the evidence of the wife's sisters, the servants in the house, and several others, which, it was contended, established them sufficiently to entitle the wife to the remedy she applied for.

The defence was confined to a denial of any acts of cruelty endangering her person, or affording legal grounds for a divorce; and it was contended, that the principal witnesses were biassed by their relationship or friendship for the wife, and had given an undue colouring to the casual ebullitions of transitory passion, representing them as acts of aggravated cruelty.

Sir W. Scott, upon recapitulating the evidence, was of a different opinion, and considered many of the acts of cruelty proved, as sufficient to induce a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the wife for the safety of her person, and to render it impossible that she could continue to live with her husband in the due fulfilment of the obligations of the marriage contract. He therefore signed the sentence of divorce.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAULS COURT DOCTORS COMMONS,—April 3.

CHAMBERLAINE v. CHAMBERLAINE.

This was a proceeding at the instance of Henry Chamberlaine, Esq. against Elizabeth, his wife, of Hoxton, Middlesex. for a divorce, on the ground of adultery.

It appeared, that the parties were married a considerable time since, and that Mr. Chamberlaine having subsequently been appointed agent for the Post office packets, at Lisbon, went to reside there with his wife. His suspicions of an intercourse between her and a Mr. Alcock, induced him to send her back to her native country. She accordingly took lodgings in various parts of the town, and at last at Hoxton, where the adultery was charged to have taken place, with Lieutenant Bromhead, a resident in the same house. A variety of evidence was adduced to prove this charge; and Mr. Chamberlaine recovered damages against Lieutenant Bromhead, for it, in an action at common law. He had, during the whole time, allowed his wife a competent maintenance, through the medium of a friend at the Post-office. The defence set up was, that the husband, after driving his wife from his society, from a belief of her criminality, ought to have consigned her to the protection of some confidential friend, as the means of preventing any acts of adultery which he so much dreaded; and that his negligence in not having so done, ought to deprive him of the remedy he sought for those consequences to which he had thus been incidentally accessary.

The Learned Judge (Dr. Parson) observed, that where the adultery was so notorious as that proved in the present case it required strong grounds to repel the complaining party's right to the remedy of divorce: and he was of opinion, that the defence now set up was not of that nature, even if borne out by the evidence, which it did not appear to him to be, the husband's protection of his wife by supplies of money, &c. being proved; he was therefore amply entitled to the divorce, which was accordingly pronounced for.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, October 12, 1813.

On Saturday the 2d Inst. His Excellency the Honorable the Governor, paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob at Chepauk Palace, and was received with the accustomed honors.

On Monday, His Highness the Nabob returned the visit of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor; a Royal salute announced the arrival of His Highness in the Fort, and a similar salute on His Highness' departure.

On Monday evening, his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, embarked on board of his Majesty's ship Minden, under the honors due to his exalted rank.

The Honorable Lady Hood accompanied his Excellency.

The Minden quitted the roads on Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal Delivery were opened before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, with the usual formalities; when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury, viz.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Esq. Foreman,

John Hugh Dannel Ogilvie, Esq.
Francis Alexander Grant, Esq.
Honorable L. G. K. Murray,
John Casamajor, Esq.
John McDouall, Esq.
James Cochrane, Esq.
George Gowan, Esq.
William Cooke, Esq.
Michael Thomas Harris, Esq.
Robert Maconochie, Esq.
William Oliver, Esq.
Richard Clarke, Esq.
John Gwatkin, Esq.
Edward Smalley, Esq.
John Bryan Pybus, Esq.
Henry Mortlock, Esq.
Kirby Dalrymple, Esq.
John Binny, Junior, Esq.
William Wellis Weston, Esq. and
James Bird, Esq.

The Grand Jury received a short Charge from the Honorable the Chief Justice.

At the close of the Sessions,

Patrick Barry and Henry Boyle, privates of the 84th Regiment, found guilty of highway robbery, received sentence of death.

Cyprian Rodrigues found guilty of forging Pay Abstracts, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to stand once in the Pillory, and to pay a fine of three hundred Pagodas to the King.

Giano Pragrasson, who was indicted with Rodrigues, was also found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, and then discharged.

On Sunday last, arrived the Ship Colonel Macaulay, Captain Rodgers, from the Isle of France, the 6th September.

Passengers.—J. Kelson, Esq.—Doctor Martin—Mrs. Martin—Miss M. Martin—and Lieutenant Hughes.

Extract of a Letter from Vellore, dated 8th October, 1813.

"Yesterday evening a tremendous thunder storm was experienced at this station, which was particularly violent between 8 and 9 o'clock —The lightning was uncommonly vivid, and peals of thunder succeeded the flash, in some instances so rapidly, that scarce any intermission was perceptible.—At 9, the Great Pagoda inside the Fort (at present occupied as an arsenal) was struck by the lightning at the summit of the E. angle, where the building terminated by a pointed projection principally consisting of a figure in brickwork—Nearly the whole of this projection was torn off, the electric fluid passing along the front of the building in an oblique direction towards the centre, carrying away the external brickwork, several feet wide, and for a considerable space from the top quite uninterrupted in its progress.—At about half the height of the building, the branches of a large Tree growing in front, appear to have intercepted the fluid, and conducted it into the ground—Its path can easily be traced, by considerable portions of the bark being stripped off, in irregular patches, downward from the extremity of the branches (where some small ones have been entirely torn away) to the very roots of the tree, which are partly laid bare, and the surrounding soil thrown up with considerable force—It is somewhat remarkable that the electric fluid appears to have divided at the first separation of the tree into two great branches, a portion of it running down one side, while the other took a direction diametrically opposite.—The force of the lightning on the *inside* of one of the windows (that next the top of the tree) appears to have exerted itself with amazing violence—The solid mason work is much shattered, and considerable masses completely torn away—In the bottom of the window appears a cavity about a foot in diameter and nearly that depth, exactly resembling the effects that might be produced by the explosion of a *shell*—The next window above this is also damaged, and one side of the wooden frame carried entirely away.

"Had this occurrence produced no other effect, than those already detailed, it might be deserving of but little attention—I am sorry however to say that in one instance it has proved fatal—A naigue and three sepoys belonging to the arsenal guard, having posted themselves in the gateway under the centre of the Pagoda, were all struck down by the lightning; the Naigue killed on the spot, and the sepoys severely hurt, particularly one of them who was scorched along the right side—No traces of the electric fluid were perceptible on the body of the deceased or on any part of the gateway under which the men *were stationed*."

ARRIVALS.

6th October, ship Union, Captain R. Holli, from Calcutta, 23d September, Ship Moosapha, Captain T. Mouats, from Rangoon, 27th July, and Penang, 25th August,—Brig Hope, Captain J. G. Medjer, from Vizagapatam, 27th Sept.—Brig Cecilia, Captain D. Campbell, from Port Louis, 30th August,—H. M. ship Hussar, from a Croize to the Eastward,—10th, Cutter Swallow, Captain W. Wyatt from Tranquebar, the 6th October,—Brig Experiment, Captain James Manners from Coringa the 8th September.

DEPARTURE.

9th, Ship Thussoria, Capt. A. G. Waddington, for Covelong and Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

September 20.

A murder of the most barbarous and unprovoked description, was committed, in the night of the 4th current, at Cawnpore, on the person of Lieutenant Cooper of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, by an European Private named Reilly, belonging to the same corps. It appears, by the account of this transaction with which we have been favored, that the deceased, being the Officer of the main guard for the night, had laid down on his couch about ten o'clock, and that Reilly was on duty as centinel in the same verandah where Lieutenant Cooper was reposing. A short time after he was posted, Reilly asked Mr. Cooper's bearer for a glass of water; but the man, it is stated, would not get up to give it to him. Whether provoked by this circumstance, or from what other cause does not certainly appear, we are told, that the centinel proceeded forthwith deliberately to load his firelock, and unfixing the bayonet so as to get nearer to his object, he rested the piece on the couch with the muzzle close to the head of Mr. Cooper, (who was all this time fast asleep,) and blew his brains out.

The report of the musquet brought the Serjeant of the Guard to the spot, who found Lieutenant Cooper bleeding and dead, in the same posture in which he had laid down. Reilly, in the mean while, had reloaded his piece, which he presented at the Serjeant; but the latter instantly rushing on him, wrested the musquet from his hands, and secured him.

The only reason which the wretch assigned for this act, was that Mr. Cooper's servant had once before refused to give him water. He was of course ordered into close confinement, and would be sent to Calcutta for trial. We lament to add, that the deceased has left a widow and family to lament his loss.

A general impression seems to prevail, that the Indigo crop of the present season will prove considerably short of the produce of last year, which was by no means unusually abundant. In some parts of Bengal, there is no doubt, that the manufacture has totally failed, owing to the extraordinary and continued drought in the early part of the season, and the consequent lateness of the sowing. At other factories again in more favorable situations, the influence of this calamity has been less severely felt, and there is every present prospect of those factories yielding a tolerably fair average. But, no where in the lower provinces, has the crop been at all luxuriant. In Tirhoot and Purnea, however, the planters have been more successful than in Bengal; and the same remark, we believe, may be applied generally to the upper districts.

On Thursday, the ship Good Hope formerly the Aboukir of this port, was sold at public auction by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. for Sa. Rs. 60,000. Captain Napier was the purchaser.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

16th April, 1813.

Article	Unit	Price		To
Annatto, Flag, ..	per lb.	1 6	to	1 9
Aloes, Hepatic, ..	per cwt.	£ 14	to	£ 16
——, Cape, ...	do.	8	to	8 10
——, Succotrine, ...	do.	20		
Barilla, Carthagena, ..	do.	£ 1 15		
——, East India, ..		none.		
Borax, do. refined, ..	do.	£ 6		
——, unrefined, Tincal,	do.	£ 6 6	to	£ 7
Camphire, refined,	per lb.	7 3	to	7 6
——, unrefined,	per cwt.	£ 24	to	£ 25
Cardemoms, Malabar,	per lb.	7	to	8 6
——, Ceylon,	do.	5	to	7
——, Java, long,	do.	1	to	2 6
Cassia, Buds, ..	per cwt.	£ 12	to	£ 20
——, Lignea, ...	do.	14	to	18
——, Fistula, ...	do.	4	to	5 10
Cloves, ...	per lb.	7	to	10 6
Cotton Wool, Berbice,	do.	2	to	2 1
——, Demerara,	do.	1 10	to	2 1
——, Bahamas,	do.	1 7	to	1 9
——, Trinidad,	do.	1 9	to	1 10
——, Jamaica,	do.	1 6	to	1 9
——, Oporto,	do.	1 4	to	1 8
—— Sea Island George,	do.	3	to	3 4
—— Smyrna, ...	do.	1 1	to	1 8
—— Surat, ...	do.	10	to	1 1
—— Bengal, ...	do.	11	to	1 1
—— Bourbon, ...	do.	2 9	to	3 6
Coffee, Java, fine,	per cwt.	110s.	to	120s.
—— middling, ...	do.	80	to	96
—— ordinary, ...	do.	64	to	78
—— Surinam, fine, ..	do.	106	to	112
—— Brazil, fine, ..	do.	80	to	90
—— Java, ...	do.	86	to	100
—— Cheribon, ...	do.	80	to	95
—— Bourbon, ...	do.	90	to	106
—— Mocha, ...	do.	160	to	168
Cocculus Indicus, ..	do.	£ 10	to	£ 11
Calumbo Root, ...	do.	40	to	45
Dragon's Blood, ...	do.	18	to	25
Elephant's Teeth, 70 to 90 lb.		28	to	30
————, 56 or 2d,		23	to	25
————, 38 or 3d,		20	to	22
————, 28 or 4th,		10	to	18
————, 18 to 22 or 5th, ...		14	to	15
————, Scrivelloes,		8	to	18
Galls, blue, ...	per cwt.	10	to	10 10
—— White and Sorts,	do.	6	to	8
Ginger, Jamaica, white,	do.	7	to	9
——, Barbadoes,	do.	5		
——, East India,	do.	2	to	2 5
Gum Ammoniac Drop,	do.	15	to	20
—— Lump, ...	do.	8	to	9
——Myrrh, East India,	do.	12	to	15
——Turkey............	do.	20	to	24
——Copal...........	per do.	2	to	3 6
——Arabic Turk	per cwt.	£ 5 10	to	£ 8
——Assafœtida..........	do.	8	to	18
——Benjamin..........	do.	12	to	34
——Olibanum..........	do.	15	to	16
——Gamboge..........	do.	23	to	32
——Olibanum..........	do.	6	to	15
——Lac Lake......	per lb.	2	to	5
——Dye............			to	6 6
——Shell......	per cwt.	£ 5	to	8
——Stick..........	do.	4	to	8
Hemp, East India,	per ton	40	to	45
Indigo Carracas Flores, 1st,	per lb.	11 6	to	11 9
————2d	do.	10 6	to	10 9
————Sobres,	do.	7 6	to	7 9
————Cortes,	do.	4 6	to	5 6
——Brazil....	do.	2	to	3 6
——East India, blue and violet......	do.	12	to	13 9
————fine purple	do.	10 6	to	12
————midding,	do.	8 6	to	10 6
————fine violet,	do.	10	to	11 6
————midding,	do.	8 6	to	9 6
————good violet and copper............	do.	7 6	to	9
————midding,	do.	7 6	to	8 6
————fine copper	do.	7	to	8
————middling	do.	6	to	7
————ordinary,	do.	5	to	6
Munjeet E. India,	per cwt.	£ 5 10	to	£ 6
Pepper, Jambee......	per lb.	10	to	10 6
——Biliapatam......	do.	10	to	10 6
——White..........	do.	3 6		
——Long......	per cwt.	£ 5 10	to	£ 6
——Short..........	do.	4 15	to	5
Quicksilver..........	per lb.	5 9	to	6
Rhubarb, East India.....	do.	3 5		
——Russia..........	do.	14		
Rice, Carolina..........	do.	2 10	to	2 18
——East India......	do.	1 16	to	2
Safflower, East India....	do.	5 16	to	7 10
Sago..................	do.	3 10	to	4
Sal Ammoniac E. India,..	do.	3 15	to	4
Salt Petre, rough........	do.	3 16	to	4
Senna, Alexandria.......	do.	4 6		
——, East India.. ..	do.	1 6	to	2
Silk, raw, China....	16 oz.	£ 1 8	to	£ 1 14
——Bengal, skein.... ..	do.	16	to	1 4
——Novi............	do.	£ 1 1	to	£ 1 14
——Organzine..........	do.	£ 1 13	to	£ 2 4
——Privilege..........	do.	12	to	1 13
Sugar, East India..	per cwt.	2 4	to	2 14
——white, middling......	do.	2 5	[illegible]	2 14
——fine..............	do.	2 14	[illegible]	2 16
Terra Japonica,	do.	2 5	to	2 10
[illegible]		15	to	19
Turmeric, Bengal, ..	do.	4 4		
Red Sanders, ..	per ton	£ 30	to	£ 37

Conclusion of East India Company's Indigo Sale, up to the 12th April:—818 chests, viz. 767 chests at 3s. 6d. to 9s. 11d. and 51 chests ware-house sweepings at 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

Last Monday forenoon, the annual Public Disputations by the Students of the College of Fort William, were held at the Government House, in presence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General as Visitor; the Hon. the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Supreme Council; &c. &c. &c. The Governor General delivered an eloquent oration on the occasion; but of which we forbear to take more particular notice in this place, as we understand a report of the proceedings of the day is now in course of oficial publication.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given at the Government House, to which, between two and three hundred of the principal Civil and Military Officers and Inhabitants of the Presidency, sat down at 8 o'clock. The dinner consisted of a great variety of choice dishes admirably served—the wines were excellent and well cooled. After the dessert, the following toasts were given by the Right Honorable the Governor General, in the order in which they are here noted:

"The King"
"The Prince Regent."
"The Queen and the Royal Family."
"The College of Fort William,"—with three times three.
"The Sister College of Hertford,"—with three times three.

Sept. 23, 1813.

On Tuesday the 14th current, arrived at Kedgeree, the H. C.'s extra ship *Ocean & Devaynes*, from Madras, which they left on the 5th current.

Passengers per Hon. Company's extra Ship Ocean, Captain Thomas McTaggart.

FROM MADRAS.

Ensign Woodford, and a Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot.

Passengers per Honorable Company's extra Ship Devaynes, Captain John Short.

FROM MADRAS.

Captain Leslie, of His Majesty's 69th Regt.
Lieut. Trever, of the Bengal Establishment.
Hickman Rose, Esq. Pay Master of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.
Mr. G. S. Blundell, Bengal Establishment.
Mr. W. C. Drysdale, Purser of the Honorable Company's ship Rose,
Mr. Wyndham Hodges, Cadet, Bengal Establishment.
Lieut. W. Godley, 1st Batt 25th Regiment.
Lieut. George Fitzherbert, of His 14th Regiment of Foot.

On Wednesday, the 15th current, the river the brig *Hibernia*, Captain from the west coast of Sumatra, whic the 21st August.

BOMBAY.

Septembe

Since Friday laſt no later intelligen reached us relative to the ſtate of affairs Continent of Europe. Letters, however, h the Allies evince ſuch a determined & delir ſpirit of resistance—as the People of Ger are ſo completely with them, and as powe reinforcements had actually paſſed the that Buonaparte will not be ultimately ſu in theſe his prompt and skilful attem nihilate his foes.

That the Allied Army has retreatec deny, but we have great doubts of we laſt heard of, being deciſive the gether queſtion the ſtatement of poſ all be beat out of an intrenching arm they, in one niſion up intren

If the Emperor ſhocking conflicts, be but firm, and lea not deſpair. It is gate a people deter particularly a race ſo pecially when aided and we feel aſſured no other way of maki by hard and continued deſperate.—As it is, even feel, with Phyrrhus, that vaunting of, are, at beſt, b on.

We have much pleasu lication to a letter, recen Stirling Castle and addressed containing information on a to our readers, as well as to ou them, as it has us, for a guide London papers as they may w friends.

Pater-noster Row, Ap

Sir,

I have had the pleasure to 10th of September last requ regular series, two of the best tropolis, and offering in retur intelligence through the m zette and Magazine.

I readily accept an offer mutual benefit, but it is quainted with the tender ments in order that I m Journals as correspond tic parties and foreign re
[illegible]
of our leading prints—
I hope you will infor ble to the line of Eu in the respectable

The Courier is nistry—and indire and other persons wh the Princess of Wales, and who in t columns of this paper vent their virulen unfortunate and illustrious victim of

The most ably conducted papers a Chronicle and the Times—The Times earliest and most correct communicatio telligence, to obtain which it spares n money. In proof I may state a fact— £.300 for the first copy of the 29th now engaged in the interests of Lord Mr. Canning, and has been distinguishe of Vetus, which, *haud passibus æquis*, ha of public attention than any letters parties—and our foreign and domestic days of Junius.

The Times, however, is a v as much as it yields to the current of p pular opinion. Thus, at the crisis of t Fracas between the Prince and Princess of Wales, which terminated in the appeal of the latter to the sense of the Nation, the *Times* attacked Her Royal Highness in the most unmanly manner; but, findin that the voice of the country was loud in her beh the Times turned with the Tide, became her redou Champion, and has, ever since, been making lat tempts to justify its inconsistency. The profits o paper are greater than those of any other—the prietors clear £10,000 per annum.—Having ment its defects it is but just that I should state a which is particularly its due. Although free adm is given to *Puffs* the Editor always denounces them as such by prefixing in significant capitals the words ADVERTISEMENT, which is indeed required by act of Parliament for all Paragraphs inserted for money, that the duty may be collected, but which the other papers run the risque of omitting to please those who support them. An instance of the independance of the Times may perhaps amuse you.

A celebrated Character recently returned from your part of the World, ———— ———— ————, although his Politics coincide with those of the Editor, and he is intimate with the writers in that paper, could not obtain any exception in his own case to this general rule. When he was ———— ———— ———— he sent an article expatiating on the excellence of———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————. The Times as well as all the other Papers, inserted his Puff—but, unlike them, it prefixed the well known sign that the article had been duly paid for —and you may better conceive than I can describe the horror of the poor ———— on finding himself exposed to the Public.

The Morning Chronicle is an estimable Paper. Independently of its being the authorised organ of the combined Parties of the Whigs and the Grenvilles, it excells all the other Papers in the accuracy with which it reports the Debates in Parliament. I have heard Members say that, it is astonishing how much the very words and turn of expression are preserved by the Reporters who Mr. Perry has secured for his Paper.

The reputation of the Chronicle has considerablly increased since the commencement of the present year for never before were so many important interest and questions to be discussed, and this distinguished Journal has treated them all with superior intelligence and ability.

The Morning Post which I understand, goes in [illegible]veral sets to your Presidency, is here by yclep'd the [illegible] Gazette, and is a great favourite in Cran[illegible] [illegible]lley. It is in the interest of Lord Liverpool [illegible] literally a worthless paper, but has considerable [illegible]lation, I am ashamed to say, in consequence of [illegible] scandalous articles which with unblushing effron[illegible]ery, it vitiates the public taste. The same character applies to the Morning Herald, the proprietor of which is a Reverend Baronet of noted Memory.

[illegible] British Press is a Paper set up by the Booksel[illegible] [illegible] but it failed and is now at its last Gasp, trying [illegible] prolong a miserable existence by effusions of per[illegible] [illegible] of personal scurrility.

The Day is a new Paper, hitherto of small circulati[illegible]on, but conducted with considerable ability. H——— [illegible]———'s attack on your late Recorder was in this paper.—I may here observe that much is expected from this eminent [illegible] on the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel; but it is not without anxiety that his friends [illegible] forward to his *debut*, since the failure of his friend from C———, one of the *partie quarree*, with [illegible] in the composition of the Microcosm at whose [illegible] energy of character—acknowledged talents and superior address had excited the greatest hopes.

He delivered his maiden speech on the Vice Chancellors Bill—[illegible] eloquently & fluently for five minutes and was [illegible] by [illegible] cause; but his presence of mind which was never [illegible] to fail him in the *Forum* forsook him in the [illegible] stopped short & then abruptly concluded [illegible] disappointment of the numerous audi[illegible] [illegible] purposely to hear him; such is the fore[illegible] [illegible] at on the same night a dozen others, not po[illegible] [illegible] quarter of S——— ———'s talents contrived to speak glibly for an hour together. With respect to the Weekly Papers there is but one that deserves to be noticed—for Cobbet is quite out of request and as much forgotten as if he had never existed.

The Paper I mean is the Examiner. It is conducted by two Brothers named Hunt of the most respectable Characters and exemplary Lives. They are advocate for Reform, but moderate Reform, and condemn Cobbet and other violent Levellers as injuring the real interests of the Cause. The early numbers of this valuable appear are very scarce.

Having given you a brief, but I believe a correct description of our leading Prints, I have only to request that you will make your own selection—In the mean time I will forward to you the Chronicles and shall be glad to receive by favourable opportunities, the Bombay Gazette in regular order.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &.
J. H.———

C[illegible]LON.

Colombo, [illegible] *September* 1813.

On Saturday evening according to public notice the remains of the lat[e] Dutch Governors and others, buried under the old Church in the [illegible] were removed to Wolfendahl Church the [illegible] was conducted with the utmost re[illegible] [illegible]as attended by His Excellency the [illegible] the whole of H. M. Civil and [illegible]ts and also by the Principal [illegible] the varandahs of the houses [illegible]ied by the Dutch, through [illegible] passed were lighted up, in [illegible] their deceased Governors, lined [illegible] immense concourse of Spectators, amongst whom the utmost order and decorum prevailed.

We understand that in removing a mound of earth that sloped from the Burial ground towards the Magazine, the Family Vaults of Governor F. Gideon Loten and Admiral Van Goens were discovered. The former was a man of science, and a great Naturalist, to whom Pennant in his Indian Zoology, acknowledges himself under very considerable obligations; the latter was an able Officer, and celebrated both as a naval and military Commander. In 1663, he took Cochin from the Protuguese after a very obstinate defence, that City being then only inferior to Goa in strength and splendor.

The Inscriptions on the different Stones, are chiefly in Dutch, except one in pure Portuguese, over a King of Cotta, who was converted to the Catholic Faith in 1550 and died 1607, and another in Latin, of which the following is a copy:

In luctuossimum obitum, prænobilis et Incomparabilis
Viri, Domini, et magistri, Is: Aug: Rumpf
Ordiuarii dum vivret concilii Ind: Orient:
Membri, et Gubernatoris per universem
Insolm Ceylonensem Natus Anno
1683 vigesimo primo Novemb:
denatus Anno 1723,
undecimo Jun

Conditur hoc tumule illustris pars infima Rumpfi,
Spiritus œthereos pervolat usque polos Occidit;
jam nostro corruscans lumine cœlo Sol; sed
heu, miseros nos manet atræ dies, Ille
gubernandis populis miseriseque
juvandis Natus; amori nostri
temporiess ecce jacet! Vos
Ceylonenses saxum
quoties videatis,
Fundite vos
lachrymas
nam Pater
interiit?

***PRICE CURRENT** of Rice & Paddy in the Colombo Market on the 20th of September.*

	value per parra		Rds	Fs.	P.
Carra Rice,		from	3	10	2
	do.	do.	4		
Calloonda	do.	do.	4	3	
Samba	do.		4	6	
do. inferior	do.		4		
Chittagong	do.		3	9	
Cochin Rice	do.		4		
Samba Patcherry	do.		4	6	
Calloonda do.	do.		4	9	
Paddy Samba	do.		2	3	
do. Calloonda	do.		1	9	

(Signed) John Doyly
Coll.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,—April 2.

It is with regret we state, that the murderer of Mr. Richard Sex has not been taken, notwithstanding a reward of fifty pounds has been offered for his apprehension. The following is a statement of the transaction, and a description of the perpetrator:—

Henry Langridge, a tenant of Mr. Sex, and living very near him, in the parish of Penshurst, in Kent, was a day labourer on the estate of Baden Powel, Esq. at Lankington-green, near Penshurst, not far from Tunbridge wells. Having left his work on Monday evening, the 1st of March, with his son, a boy about nine years old, between five and six o'clock, and proceeding homeward, they stopped to rest in a field called Sandfield, about a quarter of a mile from home, having first cut a bundle of sticks and laid them across the foot path. The deceased afterwards coming into the same field in his way home, stumbled over the sticks, and seeing Langridge close by, asked him what he meant by laying those things across the road, to throw people down? Some swords followed, and even some sparring. The boy, who appears to be very ingenuous, says, that Mr. Sex attempted to knock his father down, but could not accomplish it; and then his father ordered him to go homewards, saying he would kill Sex that night, or else he would transport him to-morrow. After the boy had got the distance of another field, he distinctly heard the cry of "Murder" several times repeated. It appears, Langridge had a thick ashen club, cut sharp at the bottom, wherewith he beat Mr. Sex so dreadfully, as to fracture his skull, break both arms, and force out of the socket one of his eyes; he also thurst the pointed end between the chin and windpipe, into the mouth and through the tongue of the object of his fury; and after glutting his revenge, left him to welter in his blood, and proceeded after the boy, whom he overtook before he got home, and strictly charged him to tell no person what had happened. When at home, Langridge cut the instrument of his barbarity into three or four pieces, and laid them on the fire, but with the bloody side towards the flames, that his wife might make no observations upon it. Next morning, as if nothing had happened, he proceeded on to his work again, and sent the boy forward to see if Sex was removed: when he heard that the body was still lying there and alive, he took another road; and the deceased lay there from between seven and eight o'clock the preceding evening till nine in the morning, before he was discovered; he lived till the Sunday following without being able to articulate. When Langridge came home on the Tuesday evening, his wife told him what had happened to Mr. Sex, and hoped he had no concern in it; to which he answered by asking if she wanted such a dose. He took his supper, and went out of the door, saying "Mary, I shall never more see you alive." The Coroner's Inquest sat upon the body, and found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Henry Langrdge. He is a labourer, about 30 years of age; five feet seven inches high; dark complexion, dark hair; legs a little bowed; very strong made; a full bold eye, and thick eye-brows. He had on when he absconded, a linen or cotton waistcoat, and an old black hat, and carried away an old white one with him; a dirty round frock, a light cordaroy Jacket, dark fustian breeches, and high shoes nailed with but few large nails. He is a native of Fletching, in Sussex, and belongs to the parish of Bexley, in Kent. It is thought he was seen going over Bromley-common, on the road to London, on the Wednesday following the perpetration of the atrocious act.

March 17.

It is said, that a Proclamation is in the press, signed Louis the XVIIIth, addressed to the French, inviting them to restore the Bourbons and promising amnesty.

A curious trial took place on Friday last, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, respecting a pointer dog, in which the Reverend Mr. Baker was plaintiff, and Mr. Eustace, Pay-clerk of the works at Howth, defendant. The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff all proved the identity of the dog, which, as farther evidence, was produced on the table, to the great merriment of the Court, who were convulsed with laughter at this unusual witness's testimony. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 30l.

A letter received from Mr. John Shepherd, son of the late Mr. James Shepherd, of Hull, ship-builder, announces his arrival at Malta, on the 9th of January, in the brig Wylam, of Newcastle, after having escaped from the prison of Longwy, in France. It appears, that on the 6th of September last, on a dark and wet evening, Mr. S. a Mr. Burkitt, of Whitehaven, and another person, let themselves over the ramparts, a height of 50 to 60 feet, by a rope provided for the purpose; and travelling by night, hid themselves in the woods or fields by day, being frequently without food for 48 hours. After travelling about 350 miles, they fell in with three French soldiers, who demanded their passports; after attempting unsuccessfully to bribe these men, the third man ran off, on which the soldiers pursued and took him; Mr. B. and Mr. S. succeeded in getting away, and hid themselves until night came on, when they pursued their journey, and in two days afterwards reached Egra in Bohemia, whence they got passports for Prague, and subsequently proceeded to the borders of the Adriatic.

The pecuniary distresses of the King of Denmark have obliged him to dispose of the greater part of his gold and silver table service. The purchasers were the Directors of the new Bank established in Copenhagen.

INDIA SHIPPING.

TO THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

My Lord—Having read most of the arguments urged by the advocates on both sides of the momentous questions arising out of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, which now so seriously engage the attention of the commercial world, and particularly that which relates to the ship-building interests of this country, I take the liberty of requesting your Lordship's most serious attention to that branch of the subject, which has been so much overlooked.

There is a respectable body of merchants in this country, termed East India Agents, having their foundation in mercantile houses established in Asia, who have been some years endeavouring to force the East India Company to employ India built ships in preference to ships built in Great Britain; and who, from their extensive connexions & opulent fortunes, acquired their speculations abroad, have obtained a very considerable influence in the important line of Asiatic commerce, and even in the higher circles of this country: therefore, in proportion to the zeal they manifest on this occasion for the furtherance of their individual interest, and the political power they possess; those persons who feel that the true interest of the country lays in pursuing that line of legislation which has for its object the extensive and permanent benefit of the people at large, should sedulously attend to this question, as it relates to the manufacture of Ships in Great Britain, that important branch of trade upon which so much depends in this Maritime State.

It is undoubtedly true, that the means of building and equipping Ships are so abundant in Asia, and the price of labour so low, that it is impossible for the builders in this country to compete with those in India, who, besides possessing these physical advantages, are not called upon to contribute *one iota* to the taxes of this country; and it is not one of the least aggravating circumstances, in the propositions presented by Lord Castlereagh, for the consideration of Parliament, that the manufacturers of silk, hair, and wool, should be specially guarded, whilst the manufacturers of Ships are not only left out, but absolutely threatened that British built Ships shall not have the privilege of trading from port to port in India, or from thence to China and other countries, whereas India Ships are to enjoy that right, as well as all the others which British Ships now possess. This protecting "the loom," and discarding "the sail," is such a stride, that certainly never will be permitted by the legislative guardians of the realm; and it is possibly only thrown out for the purpose of eventual relinquishment, that the other object, viz. obtaining generally British Registry for India built Ships, may be less strenuously opposed.

The Law certainly allows at present, by a very recent innovation, that ships built in India are entitled to British registry upon equal terms with ships built in Great Britain, or our American colonies; and it is difficult to convince those, who only look superficially into the subject, that it ought not to be so; or that it can affect the manufacturers of this country in any degree; for it appears but just, that one colony (although the territories in India have never, until very lately, been contemplated in that light) should enjoy the same immunities as another; but if the circumstances of the case are *so widely different*, that a privilege granted to one colony should be utterly subversive of the interest of the mother country, whilst the same privilege granted to another colony possesses a diametrically contrary effect; the general principle must be given up, and the benefit of the Parent state should be the primary consideration—That the cases are dissimilar in a most material point of view is clear by the following statement: the Ship-builders of this country entertain no apprehensions from the rivalry of the British American Colonies, for as American labour is very expensive, and the materials very inferior, the difficulty of standing in competition is not considerable; besides which the American ships are generally of the smaller classes, and by their rapid decay afford a quick succession of employment to the English artisans to repair them; and they are, in common with all British-built ships, *restricted* from expending in a repair more than 15s. per ton in *any foreign port*, upon pain of forfeiting their register. On the contrary, Asiatic labour is extremely cheap, the manufacturer contributes nothing in taxes, and the materials are plentiful and durable; the India built ships which may be sold for general purposes will *not afford so much* employment in their repairs and refits as the American ships, and those which trade direct from India *will return to their own ports to repair*; the English Shipwrights do therefore certainly regard them as formidable rivals, even in this limited point of view. It is no more the fault of the English that they cannot build as cheaply as the Asiatics, than it is the fault of the British Weavers that they cannot compete with cheap countries; but notwithstanding all the disadvantages the English Builders labour under, and they are neither few nor small, *the difference of price* to the consumer, whether the cargoes are brought home in the accustomed way *in British built Ships*, which afford employment for so many thousands of persons concerned in the various branches connected with them, yielding to the country the benefit of the taxes upon all the articles consumed by them, and a participation in the profits arising from the numerous trades engaged; *or in Asiatic vessels*, from which no advantages result to the Parent State, is so trivial, as not even to be named, and, indeed, it has not yet appeared, that the East India Company have been enabled *to lower their freights*, by employing India built ships; and were it possible, that it is the only difference of price which is to be reckoned; for in British built ships the whole freight of tea does not amount to three-pence per pound, and the most sanguine calculator could not proffer the hope of a reduction of more than one farthing per pound upon that article, or upon twenty yards of cloth, or a pound of silk; shall we then be told, for such an insignificant saving, we ought to hazard the best and most vital interests of the State? for its internal maritime capabilities are our only certain reliance, and who shall say what a few years may produce; for to expect a different result to arise in Asia from the operation of those principles which deprived us of America, is to betray an imbecility amounting to idiocy, and can only be characterized as the

"Triumph of Hope over Experience."

Newcastle, 25th March, 1813. WALTER RALEIGH.

Palace of King John, Old Ford.—The workmen at present employed in removing the foundation of the north-east wall of the palace, discovered a vault 11 feet by six and a half, in which was a stone coffin, covered with a thick plank of oak, and containing the remains of a body: by the length of the thigh bone it must have been nearly seven feet high: there was also in the coffin a short dagger, the scabbard entire, and a large spur, with several copper coins; near the coffin was an urn, of most curious workmanship, and filled with black ashes.

The person who has been *fleecing* the Barristers by *fabricated* checks, may be deemed a proficient in what is termed *sharp practice*.

[illegible]M[illegible]ICA.

[illegible]HALIFAX, [illegible] 2, 1813.

H. M. [illegible] Orpheus, Jan. 29, 1813.

Messrs. Editors,—By [illegible] vessel arriving in this harbour from Boston, [illegible] malicious as unfounded, was brought and put in circulation, no doubt with the hope of answering the sinister designs of the enemy, in weakening the attachment, and shaking the fidelity of that particular class of men, on whom the nation in this quarter so much depends for support in carrying on the present unprovoked war on the part of the United States, stating that the crew of the Orpheus, and other ships on this station, would not fight against an American frigate: which report having reached the eart of the ship's company, which I feel proud in having the honour to command, I do, at their particular request, authorise you to insert in your paper the following letter, addressed by them to Mr. Fayrer, 1st Lieut. of the Orpheus.

I am, &c. H. PIGOT.

On board H. M. Ship Orpheus, Halifax,
28th January, 1813.

Sir,—A report having circulated that the Seamen and Marines of H. M. Ship Orpheus, now laying at Halifax, commanded by Hugh Pigot, Esq. would act cowardly, they are much hurt at the thought of such a representation respecting them; and they now beg the liberty to acquaint Mr. Fayrer, for the information of Captain Pigot, that they are anxious to have it in their power to shew their loyal disposition in defence of their King and Country, their rights and privileges; and further under the command of such an able officer as Captain Pigot, and the rest of the Officers by whom they have the honour to be commanded: and they further beg leave to represent, that they long for the time it may happen to be in their power to convince the authors of such a clandestine Report, that their determination is to fight against their enemies for the honour and glory of Great Britain, or die in the attempt. This is humbly addressed by desire of the whole Ship's Company.

D. Collins, } Boatswain's
J. Farrel, } Mates.
A. Durie, } Captains
J. Cropley, } Forecastle.
W. Sanders, gunner's mate.
John Morris, } Capts.
J. M'Cartney, } main top.
T. Nash, Capt. Foretop.
J. Rosseter, Capt after guard
J. Collins, Gunner's Mate.
J. Robertson, Qr. Master.
Job Jenks, } Serjeants
W. Gordon, } Marines.

H. M. ship Atalante, Halifax Harbour, Feb 1, 1813.

Messrs. Editors,—For the information of the public, and to do justice to the character of the seamen composing the crew of his Majesty's ship under my command, on whose loyalty and exertions, when called for, I have the most implicit reliance, I beg you will insert the following letter and its several signatures. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

F. HICKEY.

H. M. ship Atalante, Halifax Harbour, Feb. 1, 1813.

Sir,—Perceiving by the Halifax Newspaper, that a scandalous report (far from the character of British seamen) has arisen, that the crew of H. M. ship Orpheus, and other ships on this station, would not fight in case of falling in with an American frigate, and having read the letter from the crew of the Orpheus to Lieut. Fayrer, for the information of Captain Pigot; the crew of the Atalante do most heartily coincide in their comrades' representation, and their Loyal disposition for their King and country: and beg it may be made known also, that should an opportunity occur, the Atalante will never surrender, even to a superiority of force; that all on board are loyal and true, and have devoted their lives to the service of their beloved country.

J. Fowler, Boatswain's Mate.
D. Willson, } Captains
J. Willson, } Main Top.
T. Smith, } Captains
W. Dixon, } Fore Top.
R. Hillary, gunner's mate
S. Shanks, ship's corporal
H. Boys, do. mate.
T. Thylor, Qr. Mr.
J. Hear, Capt. aft. guard.
W. Howell, Sailmaker.
W. Cruse, Coxswain.
R. Bishop, Qr. Mr.
T. Balfour, Qr. Mr.'s Mate.
A. Butlin, Ym. of Powder Room.
J. Stevens, Serjt. Marines.
W. Armitage, Corporal Marines.

Frederick Hickey, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Atalante, Halifax.

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

Thursday last a Court-martial was held on board the Salvador del Mundo, at Portsmouth, for the trial of Capt. Temple, of his Majesty's frigate Armide, of Mr. Nicholas, Master of the said frigate, and of Andre Bernier, Pilot, for running ashore on the night of the 16th ult. on St. Jaques Point, Quiberon Bay. After a long investigation, Capt. Temple was sentenced to be reprimanded and admonished, the Master to be dis-rated from his ship, and to serve for one year in one of a lower rate, and the Pilot to be mulcted of all his pay, and to be imprisoned two months in the Marshalsea. Though the sentence of the Pilot is severe in consequence of his neglecting to "*to use the lead*," yet it is generally understood that it was owing to his great address that the French did not fire on the Armide, when on shore, as he completely deceived them as to her being an English frigate, and contrived during *nine hours* to keep them in this delusion, although the enemy had threatened several times to fire if a boat was not sent on shore.

Friday a Court-martial was assembled on board the Gladiator, for the trial of Captain Curry Johnson, his officers, and ship's company, for the loss of his Majesty's ship Avenger, on the 8th of October, in the Narrows of St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland. The Court agreed, that under all the circumstances attending the attempt to enter the harbour of St. John's, and the subsequent loss of his Majesty's said sloop Avenger, there was no blame imputable to Captain Johnson, his officers, and ship's company, and did adjudge them to be acquitted. *March 29.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Daily Advertiser, Feb. 25, 1813.

Wanted for a wine-merchant's house in the city, as a porter, an athletic man, of a serious countenance, a good character, and the lady Huntingdon persuasion; must attend prayers twice a day, and divine service four times on Sunday; be able to bear confinement; have the fear of God before his eyes, and be able to carry two hundred weight. Wages 14 shillings a week and find himself.

N. B. A Yorkshireman will not be objected to, but no Irishman will be accepted.—Apply to-morrow at one o'clock, to T. D. at No.—, Philpot-lane.

The Prince Regent's snug dinner yesterday week with Sir William Scott, Lord Eldon's brother, and *the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court*, has given rise to much conjecture. From the long experience of the Learned Judge in divorce cases, we know of no one so able to advise on so delicate a subject.

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO THE

LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS, & LIVERY OF LONDON

ON THEIR VOTING AN ADDRESS TO

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Ye virtuous men, of degen'rate age!
Hist'ry for you reserves her brightest page;
Ye, who stepp'd forth from 'mid the idle host,
Resolv'd, that honest fame should ne'er be lost,
Nor yet to " dumb forgetfulness, a prey,"
Fair Virtue's injuries be swept away;
Ye, who the wounded breast resolv'd to cheer,
Who dropt, for Woman's wrongs, the heartfelt tear,
To you, my feeble pen such praise would give
As grav'd on brass, from age, to age, might live;
No record of a worthless Poet's name,
But monument of your eternal Fame!
'Twas left for you, and glorious was the task,
When torn from Falsehood's face, her horrid mask,
To mark by more than " curses loud and deep,"
Your sense of crime, tho' *Justice self should sleep!*
To mark your sense, of injur'd honour, too,
And give to VIRTUE, what was VIRTUE'S due.
Deeds, more than words, your noble souls display,
And good men's praise shall cheer your pious way.
More glory, and more fame, your steps pursue,
Than blood-stain'd Heroes' triumph ever drew!
The Mother's groan, the Widow's mourning sigh
Assails them, as they pompously pass by,
While YOU, haste on, with zeal to Virtue dear,
To dry the MOTHER'S and the WIDOW'S tear!
To shew a Stranger, in our love secure,
That Britons mourn the woes they cannot cure;
Mourn, that was blighted in her earliest morn
The Rose that came our garden to adorn,
[illegible], to droop, and die forlorn
[illegible], to droop, and [illegible] consign'd,
But hunted, like the frail and timorous hind,
Her fair FAME blacken'd, and her LIFE betray'd,
The villain's mark, and idle fool's tirade!
Yes! such her fate who came to Albion's shore;
She little thought, whom Hope and Pleasure bore,
Whose youthful heart, with future bliss was buoy'd,
She came to be defam'd, disgraced, destroyed.
The SLAVE, who touches on our shores, is free,
But ah! what favour e'er was shewn to thee?

Oh, thou! so form'd by Nature, and by Love,
A tender Wife—a Mother fond to prove,
How the heart sickens, and rebels the mind,
That MAN denies what NATURE had design'd!
That wrested from thee—may we dare to tell,
The part thou would'st have fill'd, and fill'd so well,
Compell'd to waste, on offspring not thy own,
The love, by Heav'n meant for them alone,
The lavish stock with which thy heart o'erflowed,
Had been on a fair progeney bestow'd.
One lovely child alone—a daughter fair,
Bless'd thy fond heart—and, oh! then, would they tear
That only child away!—draw, draw the veil
And blot, oh! Hist'ry, from thy page—*that tale!*

Oh! ye—ye men, who feel as men should feel,
Whose hearts are human, & whose nerves not steel,
Who, Husbands! Fathers! own the tender glow,
Of pity, for a Mother's sacred woe,
'Tis yours, from clouds of deep Cimmerian night,
To bid the Star of beauty shine more bright,
To dry the tears, that malice caus'd to flow,
And hurl disgrace on every dastard foe!
To rescue from Oppression's iron hand,
The highest Female in the British land,
To chace the mists that veil'd her spotless fame,
And render justice to a Stranger's name.

Noble the deed, and Godlike the behest,
Which wide shall spread, and every where be blest,
Along our shores, and e'en from clime to clime,
And JUSTICE shall not wait the lapse of TIME!
But like a torrent, bear down rage and hate,
And 'whelm the Sland'rer in opprobrious Fate,
Crush'd to the earth rank Treachery shall fear
Her snaky head, or venom'd dart to rear.
So TRUTH omnipotent, shall stand confest,
And INNOCENCE triumphant, raise her crest,
Her grateful lustre in your path shall shine,
And gild your latest hours with beams divine.

APRIL 12, 1813. ROSA MATILDA.

OLD BAILEY,—FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

MURDER.

Sarah Evans was indicted for the wilful murder of George Evans, her male bastard child, aged 4 years, by throwing him into the New River, near Sadler's Wells, and drowning him. This case was of rather a singular nature, being entirely of circumstantial evidence, there being above 20 Witnesses, of which the evidence they gave was in substance as follows:—The Prisoner had formerly been in the Cold Bath Fields Prison during the time that Aris was the Governor. She then formed an illicit connection with him, the fruit of which was the child who was found drowned. After Aris lost his situation as Governor of the prison, the Prisoner at the Bar frequently complained, that the weight of supporting the child fell very heavy upon her, and she frequently declared she must send it to the parish. At this time she lived in the house of a Mrs. Blacklie, at Clerkenwell, and had with her the child in question, and another younger. On the 14th of March last, three young men were walking near the New River Head, of whom two, Balden and Clerk, were called as witnesses, and they stated that they found the Body of a child floating. It had on a black hat with a small band, a black silk cap, a light bed gown, shoes and stockings, and round its waist was a handkerchief with a brick tied within side; it had also a piece of linen tied tight round the neck; they sent for the grave-digger, and the corpse was carried to the church vaults to be owned.

Mrs. Blacklie, the person with whom the Prisoner lodged, stated that she had a conversation with the Prisoner in the month of February, when the Prisoner told her she was going to send George to the parish: that she had met a Gentleman who had told her that he would gain it immediate admission. On the 21st of February, about five in the evening, was the last time she saw the child; the mother brought it into her room, and said she was about to take it to the beadle of St. Pancras; that next morning it was to be sent to Brompton to be nursed, and was not to go into the work-house until it was six years old. The Witness said she would go and see the child sometimes, but the Prisoner said they would not let any one see it except on a Friday morning, which was a day the witness could not go, she having the shop to mind all the week, and being at leisure only on Sundays. The mother then went away with the child, and when she came home she said she had delivered it to the Beadle. The Prisoner in a day or two quitted her house, and went to service in a Mr. Brookes' family. The next she heard of it was of a child being found drowned, and she went to the Church vault to see it. The features were much altered and swollen, but she recollect it again. She then was shewn the hat, cap, and cloaths, in which the child was found—and the hat and cap she was positive were the same that the child was dressed in when it left her house. The bed gown she did not know, for it had on a speckled frock when it went away; the stockings and shoes she believed to be the same. Upon her knowledge of the child, the Prisoner at the Bar was sent for, when she first saw the child she said it was not her George—for the body was much larger. The witness then directed her attention to the different articles of dress, but the Prisoner denied they were the same, although they resembled them. The witness pointed her attention particularly to the silk cap which she had herself given her. The prisoner said it was not the same, for she had the one that the witness gave her. Her denying the child was also proved by several other witnesses.

Another witness who lodged in the house with the prisoner stated, that on the evening of the 21st of February she brought the child into his room, and told him she brought him to take leave, for that George was going. He called the child to him and gave him a penny. He remarked the child's dress—it had on a red grounded frock with a yellow speckle, and had a light handkerchief neatly tied over its shoulders. A frock being produced, he said that was the same frock the child had on when the mother brought it into his room; and Twisleton, an officer, proved that he found the frock in possession of the mother, after the death of the child.

The Prisoner, when called upon her defence, said, she had delivered the child to a woman by Aris's desire, and that she had told various tales from fear of him, he having threatened to shoot her if she told what became of the child.

Aris's testimony was also contradicted as to his having not been out in the day the child was taken away; and a washerwoman proved, that the handkerchief found round the neck of the child, was one that she had washed for him to the best of her belief.

The Jury withdrew, and after two hours deliberation returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, April 6.

The most interesting trial was that of Moses Marks, a Jew clothes seller, who procures recruits for the East India Company, in the line of what are denominated Crimps, who was indicted for assault and false imprisonment of one Seidian Hombert, a Lascar, and a native of Seringapatam, in the East Indies, who arrived in August last in this country, on his first voyage, and belonged on his arrival to the East India depot.

The Lascar walked out near the Tower on the 26th of the said month of August, and was soon described by the traverser, who decoyed or invited the poor strange sailor, before he knew one word of English, into his house, and offered to find him a ship and clothes, &c. but before he could be taken on board the ship before the Tower, for the Companys' service, it was necessary to have his beard shaved off, and, what was of more mischief and ill consequence to the Lascar, his cast or mustachion, that is, the beard over the upper lip, by the loss of which, the poor Lascar would be deemed, in his country, as emasculated, an outcast from all society, impious and heretical, and even unfit for the rights of common burial.

The Jew took the man, after the shaving, to the officers of inspection, who rejected him, although introduced as an American, and with the fictitious name of John Lewis.

Mr. Bolland and Mr. Knapp, for the prosecution, instituted and conducted by the East India Company, depicted this case as one of great enormity and aggravation against the defendant.

It was difficult to find interpreters, as more than one were deemed necessary to interpret the Arabic, the Hebrew, and the English languages, and the trial excited much curiosity for several hours.

The facts of the charge were minutely established, through the circuitous medium of varous interpretations.

Andrews, for the defendant, made a able and ingenious defence for the traverser, in an energetic speech, but without calling any witnesses.

The Learned Chairman left the case, without comment, to the Jury; and they returned, after some short hesitation, a verdict of Guilty against the defendant.

The singularity of the case prevented immediate sentence, which was therefore deferred.

The following has been handed to us as the Tarif publifhed by the Ruffians, for the importation of all kinds of merchandize into the ports of Pruffia occupied by them:—

Coffee, per ct	21	of P. currency, or about		£.	4	0
Raw Sugar,	16		——	——	3	0
Refined ditto,	26	22	——	——	5	0
Indigo,	23	30	——	——	4	10
Dye Woods,	1	15	——	——	0	4
Pymento&Pepper	11	60	——	——	2	0
Cotton,	17	45	——	——	3	0

All manufactured goods 30 per Cent on their value.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1813.

Fort St. George, September 14, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod of his Majesty's Royal Scots, to Command at Bangalore.

Lieutenant P. Conner of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be a temporary Assistant in the Surveyor General's department.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain Charlesworth of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Bengal, for the purpose of taking his passage to England on sick certificate.

Lieutenants Miller of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Burges of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, are permitted to proceed to Bengal, for the purpose of taking their passage to England under the leave granted to them in General Orders of the 31st ultimo.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenants A. Johnston of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, and H. Cooper of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe, on furlough for three years.

Lieutenant Cooper is permitted to proceed to Bengal for the purpose of procuring a passage to England and his furlough will commence from the date of his embarkation at Fort William, if within three months after his arrival at that Presidency.

Ensign Milsom of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Bengal, on leave of absence for six months, from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments shall take place.

Captain Gilbert Waugh of the Madras European Regiment, to be Paymaster in Mysore.

Captain Thomas King of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major to the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Lieutenant John Wilson of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master at Bangalore.

Lieutenant John Fulton of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be fort Adjutant at Vellore.

Lieutenant John Watson to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Fulton.

Lieutenant G. H. Bodd of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant of Cannanore during the absence of Lieutenant Hodgson on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Lieutenant James Friswell to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Morrill.

Lieutenant A. Rankin to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Gadley.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Major General Sir Barry Close, Bart. and Lieutenant Colonel S. Irton, the following promotions and corrections of rank will take place.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major William Shawe from 10th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Irton, deceased; date of commission 14th March 1813.

10th Native Regiment.

Captain G. M. Gibson to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Robert Short to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Peter Morrill to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Neil M'Neall to be Lieutenant, in succession to Shawe promoted; date of commissions 14th March, 1813.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Colin Macaulay to be Colonel of a Regiment, vice Major General Close deceased; date of commission 20th April 1813.

Senior Major Thomas Augustus Fraser from 9th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice C. Macaulay promoted; date of commission 20th April 1813.

9th Native Regiment.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Stewart to be Major, Captain Lieutenant George Rose to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant John Bell to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Thomas M'Carthy to be Lieutenant, in succession to Fraser promoted; date of commissions 20th April 1813.

Senior Major John Richardson Vernon from the 6th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Richardson deceased; date of commissions 7th May 1813.

6th Native Regiment.

Captain John Moodie to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Penford King to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Thomas Chambers to be Captain Lieutenant and Ensign Harry Salmon to be Lieutenant in succession to Vernon promoted; date of commissions 7th May 1813.

Senior Major James Colebrooke from the 8th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenent Colonel, vice M'Donell transferred to the Invalid establishment; date of commission 11th September, 1813.

8th Native Regiment.

Captain T. A. S. Ahmuty to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Robert Home to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant A. M'Laren to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Robert Shedden to be Lieutenant, in succession to Colebrooke promoted; date of commissions 11th September, 1813.

Senior Major John Palmer Keasberry from the 9th Native Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice M'Cally transferred to the Invalid establishment; date of commission 18th September 1813.

9th Native Regiment.

Captain John Cook Stokoe to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John Bell to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant William Griffenhooffe to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign A. Mac Clelland to be Lieutenant in succession to Keasberry promoted; date of commissions 18th September 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following copy of a report from the Committee appointed for the examination of Military Students in the Hindoostanee language, and to direct that the honorary reward established for the attainment of that language be presented to Cornet Brunton, of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, and to Lieutenant Norman of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General
THE HONORABLE JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

Conformably with the instructions conveyed to us in the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military department, dated the 6th ultimo, we have the honor to report the result of our examination of the proficiency made in the Hindoostanee language by Cornet Brunton of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Lieutenant Norman of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. Brunton's translation from Hindoostanee into English was executed with considerable accuracy, the few mistakes which appear in this exercise are too trifling to deserve notice.

In translating from English into Hindoostanee Mr. Brunton was particularly successfull. This exercise was performed with great readiness, and shews that Mr. Brunton has attained a very correct knowledge of the idiom of the Hindoostanee.

Mr. Brunton converses with fluency and ease, and his pronounciation appears to us to be sufficiently correct.

We therefore beg leave to recommend that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to bestow on Cornet Brunton the usual reward, a distinction to which in our opinion his proficiency fairly entitle him.

In our address to Government dated the 10th of May last, we had the honour to notice the successful result which had attended Lieutenant Norman's endeavours to acquire a correct pronounciation together with a facility in the colloquial use of the Hindoostanee and we stated the points in which we considered his attainments to be defective; we have now the pleasure to report that he has applied himself with success to the correction of the defects above alluded to; and that the manner in which he has performed the exercises required of him on the present occasion is in every respect satisfactory.

We consider it proper to add that Lieutenant Norman's Hindo[illegible] composition was written in the Shikustee[illegible] which exhibited an elegant specimen.

L[illegible] in our opinion has attained an emi[illegible] proficiency in the Hindoostanee language[illegible] particular satisfaction in recommending that your Excellency in Council [illegible] pleased to bestow upon him the usual honorary [illegible]

We have the honour to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) J. LEITH,
R. B. OTTO,
W. OLIVER.

FORT ST. GEORGE, September 20, 1813.

By order of the Honorable the Gover[nor in] Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD,
Secretary to Gover[nment].

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Mickle, is plac[ed un]der the orders of the Resident at Hydrabad employed in charge of an Hospital establi[shed at] Omrawuttee by the Government of His Highn[ess the] Soubahdar of the Deccan.

By order of the Honorable the Gover[nor in] Council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary to Gover[nment].

SEPTEMBER 28, 1813.

Lieutenant Cle[illegible] considered to ha[illegible] ment from the 10[illegible] of his return to [illegible]

The leave of a[illegible] to Captain Remo[illegible] Infantry, in Gen[illegible] cancelled in com[illegible]

Major Ross of t[illegible] ted to proceed to [illegible] sence for seven m[illegible] tion.

Major Cosby of the 8th Regiment of Native Caval[ry] is permitted to proceed to Ceylon on leave of absen[ce] until the 1st April, 1814, for the benefit of his heal[th].

Lieutenant Hine of the 12th Regiment of Nat[ive] Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bengal, on lea[ve] of absence until the 20th March, 1814.

The General Orders dated respectively 11th and [illegible] June last, permitting Captain Hughes of the Corps [of] Pioneers, and Lieutenant Fireworker Lewis of [the] Coast Artillery, to proceed to Sea on sick certificate are cancelled at the request of those Officers.

Ensign Andrew Williams of the 13th Regiment N[a]tive Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of th[e] Honorable Company in compliance with his reques[t].

By order of the Honorable the Governor [in] Council,

(Signed) E. WOOD, SEC. TO GOV[ERNMENT].

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain 29th Sept. 1813.

G. O. BY THE [illegible]

Colonel Colin Ma[illegible] mand of the 20th Reg[illegible]

Officers recently p[illegible] follows.

Lieut. Col.	T. A. Fr[illegible]
	J. R. V[illegible]
	J. Colebr[illegible]
	J. P. Kee[illegible]
Major	T. Stewar[illegible]
	J. C. Stok[illegible]

CALCUTTA,—[illegible]

General Orders, b[illegible]
Governor [illegible]
FORT WILLIA[M illegible]

The Right Honorable [illegible] cil is pleased to make [illegible] Appointments.

7th Regimen[t illegible]

Senior Ensign Davi[illegible] from the 26th of July 18[illegible]

Captain C. S. Fagan, [illegible] Infantry, to be Agent for Army Clothing [illegible] Gurh, in the room of Major Rose, appointed to Command the Mirzapore Battalion.

Lieutenant George Nugent, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master at Chunar, vice Fagan.

Lieutenant W. C. Baddeley, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Monghier, vice Nugent.

Captain B. R. Latter, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Major of Brigade at the Presidency, to Command the Eastern, and Captain C. P. Hay, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Command the Western, Corps of Native Infantry, directed to be raised and formed for the defence of the North Eastern Frontier of the Honorable Company's Provinces, and for other local duties, of General Orders, under date the 4th instant.

Captain William N. Fountaine, to be Major of Brigade on this Establishment, vice Latter.

Mr. William Cevaynes Monsell, having produced a Certificate of his being restored to the Service and permitted to return as a Cadet in the Corps of Infantry on this Establishment, is re-admitted to the service accordingly.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates of Counterpart Covenants of their appointments as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Infantry.

	certificate dated
Mr. Charles Penrose,	Feb. 12, 1813.
— John Satchwell,	ditto 15, ——
— George James Bower,	ditto 15, ——
— James Healey,	ditto 15, ——
— Joseph Nash,	March 9, ——

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th instant, at St. Mary's Church Fort St. George, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Lieutenant George Adolphus Tranchil, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Eliza Selway.

DEATHS.—At Vistamutiglum, on his way to Salem on the 26th September, Lieut. John Cumming, 2d B[at.] 25th Regt. N. I. An Officer highly esteemed, and wh[ose] death is sincerely lamented by his friends, to whom [he] was endeared by every amiable quality.

At Masulipatam, on the 20th ult. Lieutenant A[lex]ander M'Cormick, of the 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N. I. d[eep]ly regretted both by his brother officers and acqu[aint]ances.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On the 29th ultimo, Lady of Captain Nathan[iel] Tucker, was safely delivered of a Son.

At Colabah on the 24th Instant, the Lady of [illegible] Easton Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 47th Regt. o[f a] Daughter.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—On the 21st September, by the [illegible] and Reverend T. J. Twisleton, Brooke Cunliffe, [illegible] of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Pirie.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *THOMAS LETCHUM*, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, SECOND-LINE POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1813.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.
MARCH 20, 1813,

TO JAMES PAUL,

Of Bursledon, in Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, in the State of Pennsylvania; on matters relating to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Continued from our Supplement of 5th October.)

The other circumstances to which he speaks are comparatively too trifling for me to trouble your Majesty with any more observations upon his evidence.—The remaining part of the case which respects Captain Manby, relates to my conduct at East Cliff.——How little Mrs. Lisle's examination affords for observations upon this part of the case, except as shewing how very seldom Captain Manby called upon me while I was there, I have already observed. Mr. Cole says nothing upon this part of the case; nor Mr. Bidgood. The only witness amongst the four whose testimonies are distinguished by the Commissioners as most material, and as those on which they particularly rely, who says any thing upon this part of the case, is Fanny Lloyd. Her deposition is as follows:——"I was at Ramsgate with the Princess in 1803. One "morning when we were in the house at East "Cliff, somebody, I don't recollect who, "knocked at my door, and desired me to pre-"pare breakfast for the Princess. This was "about six o'clock; I was asleep. During the "whole time I was in the Princess's service, I "had never been called up before to make the "Princess's breakfast. I slept in the house "keeper's room, on the ground-floor. I open-"ed the shutters of the window for light "I knew at that time Captain Manby's ship "was in the Downs. When I opened the shut-"ters, I saw the Princess walking down the "Gravel-Walk towards the sea. No orders "had been given me over-night to prepare "breakfast early. The gentleman the Princess "was with was a tall man. I was surprised to "see the Princess walking with a gentleman at "that time in the morning. I am sure it was "the Princess."—What this evidence of Fanny Lloyd applies to, I do not feel certain that I recollect. The circumstances which she mentions might, I think, have occurred twice while I was there; and which time she alludes to I cannot pretend to say—I mean on occasion of two water parties which I intended, one of which did not take place at all, and the other not so early in the day as was intended, nor was its object effected. Once I intended to pay Admiral Montague a visit to Deal; but wind and tide not serving, we sailed much later than we intended, and instead of landing at Deal, the Admiral came on board our vessel, and we returned to East Cliff in the evening; on which occasion Captain Manby was not of the party, nor was he in the Downs—but it is very possible that having prepared to set off early, I might have walked down towards the sea, and been seen by Fanny Lloyd. On the other occasion, Capt Manby was to have been of the party, and it was to have been on board his ship. I desired him to be early at my house in the morning, and if the day suited me, we would go. He came; I walked with him towards the sea, to look at the morning; I did not like the appearance of the weather, and did not go to sea. Upon either of these occasions Fanny Lloyed might have been called up to make breakfast, and might have seen me walking. As to the orders not having been given her over night; to that I can say nothing.—But upon this statement, what inference can be intended to be drawn from this fact? It is the only one in which F. Llod's evidence can in any degree be applied to Captain Manby; and she is one of the important witnesses referred to, as proving something which must particularly, as with regard to Captain Manby, be credited till contradicted, and as deserving the mast serious consideration. From the examination of Mrs. Fitzgerald I collect, that she was asked whether Captain Manby ever slept in the house at East Cliff; to which she, to the best of her knowledge answers in the negative. Is this evidence then of Fanny Lloyd's relied upon, to afford an inference that Captain Manby slept in my house; or was there at an improper hour; or in a manner, and under circumstances, which afforded reason for unfavourable interpretations? If this were so, can it be believed that I would, under such circumstances, have taken a step, such as calling for breakfast, at an unusual hour, which must have made the fact more notorious and remarkable, and brought the attention of the servants, who must have waited at the breakfast, more particularly and pointedly to it?

But if there be any thing which rests, or is supposed to rest, upon the credit of this witness—though she is one of the four, whose credit your Majesty will recollect it has been stated that there was no reason to question, yet she stands in a predicament in which, in general, at least, I had understood it to be supposed, that the credit of a witness was not only questionable, but materially shaken. For towards the beginning of her examination, she states, that Mr. Mills attended her for a cold; he asked her if the Prince came to Blackheath backwards and forwards; or something to that effect: for the Princess was with child; or looked as if she was with child. This must have been three or four years ago. She thought it must be some time before the child (W. Austin) was brought to the Princess. To this fact she positively swears, and in this she is as positively contradicted by Mr. Mills; for he swears, in his deposition before the Commissioners, that he never did say to her, or any one that the Princess was with child, or looked as if she was with child;—that he never thought so, nor surmised any thing of the kind. Mr. Mills has a partner, Mr. Edmeades. The Commissioners therefore, conceiving that Fanny Lloyd might have mistaken one of the partners for the other, examined Mr. Edmeades also. Mr. Edmeades, in his deposition, is equally positive that he never said any such thing—so the matter rests upon these depositions; and upon that state of it, what pretence is there for saying, that a witness who swears to a conversation with a medical person, who attended me, of so extremely important a nature, and is so expressly and decidedly contradicted in the important fact which she speaks to, is a witness whose credit there appears no reason to question? This important circumstance must surely have been overlooked when that statement was made.—But this fact of Mr. Mills and Mr. Edmeades's contradiction of Fanny Lloyd, appears to your Majesty, for the first time, from the examination before the Commissioners.—But this is the fact which I charge as having been known to those who are concerned in bringing forward this information, and which, nevertheless, was not communicated to your Majesty.—The fact that Fanny Lloyd declared, that Mr. Mills told her the Princess was with child, is stated in the declarations which were delivered to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by him forwarded to your Majesty.—The fact that Mr. Mills denied ever having so said, though known at the same time, is not stated.—That I may not appear to have represented so strange a fact, without sufficient authority, I subjoin the declaration of Mr. Mills, and the deposition of Mr. Edmeades, which prove it. Fanny Lloyd's original declaration which was delivered to His Royal Highness, is dated on the 12th of Feb. It appears to have been taken at the Temple; I conclude therefore at the chambers of Mr. Lowten, Sir John Douglas's solicitor, who according to Mr. Cole, accompanied him to Cheltenham to procure some of these declarations. On the 13th of February, the next day after Fanny Lloyd's declaration, the Earl of Moira sends for Mr Mills, upon pressing business. Mr. Mills attends him on the 14th; he is asked by his Lordship upon the subject of this conversation; he is told he may rely upon his Lordship's honour, that what passed should be in perfect confidence; (a confidence which Mr. Mills, feeling it to be on a subject too important to his character, at the moment disclaims;)—that it was his (the Earl of Moira's) duty to his Prince, as his counsellor, to inquire into the subject, which he had known for some time.—Fanny Lloyd's statement being then related to Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills, with great warmth, declared that it was an infamous falsehood.—Mr. Lowten, who appears also to have been there by appointment, was called into the room, and he furnished Mr. Mills with the dote to which Fanny Lloyd's declaration applied. The meeting ends in Lord Moira's desiring to see Mr. Mills's partner, Mr. Edmeades, who, not being at home cannot attend him for a few days. He does, however, upon his return, attend him on the 20th of May: on his attendance instead of Mr. Lowten, he finds Mr. Conant, the magistrate, with Lord Moira. He denies the conversation with Fanny Lloyd, as positively and peremptorily as Mr. Mills. Notwithstanding however all this, the Declaration of Fanny Lloyd is delivered to His Royal Highness unaccompanied by these contradiction, and forwarded to your Majesty on the 29th. That Mr. Lowten was the Solicitor of Sir John Douglas in his business, cannot be doubted, that he took some of those declarations, which were laid before your Majesty, is clear; and that he took this declaration of Fanny Lloyd's seems not to be questionable. That the inquiry by Earl Moira, two days after her declaration was taken must have been in consequence of an early communication of it to him, seems necessarily to follow from what is above stated; that it was known, on the 14th of May, that Mr. Mills contradicted this assertion; and, on the 20th, that Mr. Edmeades did, is perfectly clear; and yet, notwithstanding all this, the fact, that Mr. Edmeades and Mr. Mills contradicted it, seems to have been not communicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for he, as it appears from the Report, forwarded the declarations which had been delivered to His Royal Highness, through the Chancellor, to your Majesty: and the declaration of Fanny Lloyd, which had been so falsified, to the knowledge of the Earl of Moira and of Mr. Lowten, the Solicitor for Sir John Douglas, is sent into your Majesty as one of the documents, on which you were to ground your inquiry, unaccompanied by its falsification by Mills and Edmeades; at least, no declarations by them are amongst those, which are transmitted to me, as copies of the original declarations which were laid before your Majesty. I know not whether it was Lord Moira, or Mr. Lowten, who should have communicated this circumstance to His Royal Highness, but that, in all fairness, it ought unquestionable to have been communicated by some one.—I dare not trust myself with any inferences from this proceeding; I content myself with remarking, that it must now be felt, that I was justified in saying, that neither His Royal Highness, nor your Majesty, any more than myself, had been fairly dealt with, in not being fully informed upon this important fact: and your Majesty will forgive a weak, unprotected woman, like myself, who, under such circumstances, should apprehend that, however Sir John and Lady Douglas may appear my ostensible accusers, I have *other enemies, whose ill-will I may have occasion to fear*, without feeling myself assured, that it will be strictly regulated, in its proceeding against me, by the principles of *fairness* and of *justice*.—I have now, Sire, gone through all the evidence which respects Captain Manby, whether at Montague House, Southend, or East Cliff, and I do trust, that your Majesty will see, upon the whole of it, how mistaken a view the Commissioners have taken of it. The pressure of other duties engrossing their time and their attention, has made them leave the important duties of this investigation, in many particulars, imperfectly discharged—a more thorough attention to it must have given them a better and truer insight into the characters of those witnesses, upon whose credit, as I am convinced, your Majesty will now see, they have without sufficient reason relied. There remains nothing for me, on this part of the charge to perform; but, adverting to the circumstance which is falsely sworn against me by Mr. Bidgood, of the salute, and the false inference and insinuation, from other facts, that Captain Manby slept in my house, either at Southend, or East Cliff, on my own part most solemnly do declare, that they are both utterly false; that Bidgood's assertion as to the salute, is a malicious slanderous invention, without the slightest shadow of truth to support it; that his suspicions and insinuations, as to Captain Manby's have slept in my house, are also the false suggestions of his own malicious mind; and that Captain Manby never did, to my knowledge or belief, sleep in my House at Southend, East Cliff, or any other house of mine whatever; and, however often he my have been in my company, I solemnly protest to your Majesty, as I have done in the former cases, that nothing ever passed between him and me, that I should be ashamed, or unwilling that all the world should have seen. And I have also, with great pain, and with a deep sense of wounded delicacy, applied to Captain Manby to attest to the same truths, and I subjoin to this latter his deposition to that effect.

I stated to your Majesty, that I should be obliged to return to other parts of Fanny Lloyd's testimony;—At the end of it she says, "I never told Cole that M. Wilson, when she supposed the Princess to be in the library, had gone into the Princess's bed-room, and had found a man there at breakfast with the Princess; or that there was a great to do about it, and that M. Wilson was sworn to secrecy, and threatened to be turned away, if she divulged what she had seen." This part of her examination, your Majesty will perceive, must have been called from her, by some precise question, addressed to her, with respect to a supposed communication from her to Mr Cole. In Mr. Cole's examination, there is not one word upon the subject of it. In his original declaration, however, there is; and there your Majesty will perceive, that he affirms the fact of her having reported to him Mary Wilson's declaration in the very same words in which Fanny Lloyd denies it, and it is therefore evident that the Commissioners, in putting this question to Fanny Lloyd, must have put it to her from Cole's declaration. She positively denies the fact; there is then a flat and precise contradiction, between the examination of Fanny Lloyd and the original statement of Mr. Cole. It is therefore impossible that they both can have spoken true. The Commissioners, for some reason, don't examine Cole to this point at all; don't endeavour to trace out this story; if they had, they must have discovered which of these witnesses spoke the truth, but they leave this contradiction not only unexplained, but uninquired after and in that state, report both these witnesses, *Cole* and *Fanny Lloyd*, who thus speak to the two sides of a contradiction, and who therefore cannot by possibility both speak truth, as witnesses who cannot be suspected of partiality, whose credit they see no reason to question, and whose story must be believed till contradicted.—But what is, if possible, still more extraordinary, this supposed communication from F. Lloyd to Cole, as your Majesty observes, relates to some thing which M. Wilson is supposed to have seen and to have said; yet though M. Wilson appears herself to have been examined by the Commissioners on the same day with Fanny Lloyd, in the copy of her examination, as delivered to me, there is no trace of any question relating to this declaration having been put to her.

And I have not less reason to lament than to be surprised, that it did not occur to the Commissioners, to see the necessity of following this inquiry still further; for, if properly pursued, it would have demonstrated two things, both very important to be kept in mind in the whole of this consideration. First, how hearsay representations of this kind, arising out of little or nothing, become magnified and exaggerated by the circulation of prejudiced or malicious Reporters; and, secondly, it would have shewn the industry of Mr and Mrs. Bidgood, as well as Mr. Cole, in collecting information in support of Lady Douglas's statement, and in improving what they collected by their false colourings and malicious additions to it. They would have found a story in Mrs. Bidgood's declaration, as will as in her husband's (who relates it as having heard it from his wife), is evidently the same as that which W. Cole's declaration contains; for the Bidgoods' declarations state, that Fanny Lloyd told Mrs Bidgood that Mary Wilson had gone into the Princess's bed-room, and had found Her Royal Highness and Sir Sydney in the most criminal situation; that she had left the room, and was so shocked, that she fainted away at the door. Here, then, are Mrs. Bidgood and Mr. Cole, both declaring what they had heard Fanny Lloyd say, and Fanny Lloyd denying it. How extraordinary is it that they were not all confronted; and your Majesty will see presently how much it is to be lamented that they were not; for, from Fanny Lloyd's original declaration, it appears that the truth would have come out, as she there states, that, "to the best of her knowledge, Mary Wilson said, that she had seen the Princess and Sir Sydney *in the Blue Room*, but never heard Mary Wilson say she was so alarmed as to be in a fit." If then, on confronting Fanny Lloyd with Mrs. Bidgood and Mr. Cole, the Commissioners had found Fanny Llod's story to be what she related before, and had then put the question to Mary Wilson, and had heard from her what it really was which she had seen and related to Fanny Lloyd, they could not have been at a loss to have discovered which of these witnesses told the truth. They would have found, I am perfectly confident, that all that Mary Wilson ever could have told Fanny Lloyd was that she had seen Sir Sidney and myself in the blue room, and they would then have had to refer to the malicious, and confederated inventions of the Bidgoods and Mr. Cole, for the conversion of the blue-room into the bed-room; for the vile slander of what M. Wilson was supposed to have seen, and for the violent effect which this scene had upon her. I say their *confederated inventions*, as it is impossible to suppose that they could have been concern-

ed in inventing the same additions to Fanny Lloyd's story, unless they had communicated together upon it. And when they had once found Mrs Bidgood and Mr Cole, thus conspiring together, they would have had no difficulty in connecting them both in the same conspiracy with Sir John Douglas, by shewing how connected Cole was with Sir John Douglas, and how acquainted with his proceedings, in collecting the evidence which was to support Lady Douglas's declaration.

For, by referring to Mr. Cole's declaration, made on the 23d of February, they would have seen that Mr. Cole, in explaining some observation about Sir Sidney's supposed possession of a key to the garden-door, says that it was what "Mr. Lampert, the servant of Sir John Douglas "mentioned at Cheltenham to Sir John Douglas "and Mr. Lowten."—How should Mr. Cole know that Sir John Douglas and Mr. Lowten had been down to Cheltenham, to collect evidence from this old servant of Sir John Douglas? How should he have known what that evidence was? unless he had either accompanied them himself, or at least had had such a communication either with Sir John Douglas, or Mr. Lowten, as it never could have occurred to any of them to have made to Mr. Cole, unless, instead of being a mere witness, he were a party to this accusation? But whether they had convinced themselves, that Fanny Lloyd spoke true, and Cole and Mrs Bidgood falsely; or whether they had convinced themselves of the reverse, it could not have been possible, that they both could have spoken the truth; and, consequently, the Commissioners could never have reported the veracity of both to be free from suspicion, and deserving of credit.—There only remains that I should make a few observations on what appears in the examinations relative to Mr. Hood (now Lord Hood). Mr. Chester, and Captain Moore; and I really should not have thought a single observation necessary upon either of them, except that what refers to them is stated in the examinations of Mrs. Lisle.—With respect to Lord Hood, it is as follows:—"I was at Catherington with the Princess; remember Mr. (now Lord Hood) there, and the "Princess going out airing with him, alone in "Mr. Hood's little whiskey; and his servant "was with them; Mr. Hood drove, and staid "out two or three times; more than once; "three or four times. Mr. Hood dined with us "several times; once or twice he slept in a "house in the garden; she appeared to pay "no attention to him, but that of common "civility to an intimate acquaintance." Now, Sire, it is undoubtedly true that I drove out several times with Lord Hood in his one-horse chaise, and some few times, twice, I believe, at most, without any of my servants attending us; and considering the time of life, and the respectable character of my Lord Hood, I never should have conceived that I incurred the least danger to my reputation in so doing. If, indeed, it was the duty of the Commissioners to inquire into instances of my conduct, in which they may conceive it to have been less reserved and dignified than what would properly become the exalted station which I hold in your Majesty's Royal Family, it is possible that, in the opinions of some these drives with my Lord Hood were not consistent with that station, and that they were particularly improper in those instances in which we were not attended by more servants, or any servants, of my own. Upon this I have only to observe, that these instances occurred after I had received the news of the lamented death of your Majesty's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, I was at that time down by the sea-side for my health. I did not like to forego the advantage of air and exercise for the short remainder of the time which I had to stay there; and I purposely chose to go out, not in my own carriage, and unattended, that I might not be seen, and known to be driving about (myself and my attendants out of mourning) while His Royal Highness was known to have been so recently dead. This statement, however, is all that I have to make upon my part of the case; and whatever indecorum or impropriety of behaviour the Commissioners [illegible] upon me by this circumstance, it [illegible]main; for I cannot deny the truth of the fact, and have only the above explanation [illegible] offer of it. As to what Mrs. Lisle's examination contains with respect to Mr. Chester & Captain Moore, it is so connected, that I must trouble your Majesty with the statement of it altogether.

"I was with Her Royal Highness at Lady Sheffield's, at Christmas, in Sussex. I inquired what company was there when I came; she said, only Mr. John Chester, who was there by Her Royal Highness's orders; that she could get no other company to meet her, on account of the roads and the season of the year. He dined and slept there that night. The next day other company came; Mr. Chester remained, I heard her Royal Highness say she had been ill in the night, and came out for a light, and lighted her candle in her servant's room. I returned from Sheffield Place to Blackheath with the Princess; Captain Moore dined there; I left him and the princess twice alone for a short time; he might be alone half an hour with her in the room below, in which we had been sitting. I went to look for a book to complete a set Her Royal Highness was lending Captain Moore. She made him a present of an inkstand, to the best of my recollection. He was there one morning in January last, on the Princess Charlotte's birth-day; he went away before the rest of the company. I might be about twenty minutes the second time I was away, the night Captain Moore was there. At Lady Sheffield's Her Royal Highness paid more attention to Mr. Chester than to the rest of the Company. I know of Her Royal Highness walking out alone; twice, with Mr. Chester, in the morning alone; once, a short time, it rained; the other not an hour, not long. Mr. Chester is a pretty young man; her attentions to him were not uncommon; not the same as to Captain Manby."

At first, Sire, as to what relates to Mr. Chester. If there is any imputation to be cast upon my character by what passed at Sheffield-place with Mr. Chester (and by the Commissioners returning to examine Mrs. Lisle upon my attention to Mr. Chester, my walking out with him, and, above all, "as to his being a pretty young man," I conceive it to be so intended), I am sure your Majesty will see, that it is the hardest thing imaginable upon me, that, upon an occurrence which passed in Lady Sheffield's house, on a visit to her, Lady Sheffield herself was never examined; for, if she had been, I am convinced that these noble Lords, the Commissioners, never could have put me to the painful degradation of stating any thing upon this subject.——The statement begins by Mrs. Lisle's inquiring, what company was there? and Lady Sheffield saying, "only Mr. John Chester, who was there by Her Royal Highness's orders; that she could get no other company, on account of the roads." Is not this, Sire, left open to the inference that Mr. John Chester was the only person who had been invited by my orders? If Lady Sheffield had been examined, she would have been able to have produced the very letter in which, in answer to her Ladyship's request, that I would let her know what company it would be agreeable for me to meet, I said, "every thing of the name of North, all the Legges, and Chesters, William and John, &c. &c. and Mr. Elliott." Instead of singling out, therefore, Mr. John Chester, I included him in the enumeration which I made of the near relations of Lady Sheffield; and your Majesty from this alone, cannot fail to see how false a colour even a true fact can assume, if it be not sufficiently inquired into and explained.——As to the circumstances of my having been taken ill in the night, being obliged to get up, and light my candle; why this fact should be recorded, I am wholly at a loss to conceive. All the circumstances, however, respecting it, connected very much as they are with the particular disposition of Lady Sheffield's house, would have been fully explained, if thought material to have been inquired after by Lady Sheffield herself; and I should have been relieved from the painful degradation of alluding at all to a circumstance which I could not farther detail, without a great degree of indelicacy; and as I cannot possibly suppose such a detail can be necessary for my defence, it would, especially in addressing your Majesty, be wholly inexcusable. With respect to the attention which I paid to Mr. Chester, and my walking out twice alone with him for *a short time*, I know not how to notice it. At this distance of time I am not certain that I can, with perfect accuracy, account for the circumstance. It appears to have been a rainy morning; it was on the 27th or 28th of December; & whether, wishing to take a walk, I did not desire Lady Sheffield, or Mrs. Lisle, or any Lady to accompany me in doing what, in such a morning, I might think might be disagreeable to them, I really cannot precisely state to your Majesty.——But here, again, perhaps, in the judgment of some persons, may be an instance of familiarity, which was not consistent with the dignity of the Princess of Wales; but, surely, prejudice against me and my character must exceed all natural bounds in those minds in which any inference of crime or moral depravity can be drawn from such a fact. As to Captain Moore, it seems he was left alone with me, and twice in one afternoon by Mrs Lisle; he was alone with me half an hour. The first time Mrs Lisle left us, her examination says, it was to look for a book which I wished to lend to Captain Moore. How long she was absent on that occasion she is not asked; but it could have been but ten minutes as she appears to have been absent twenty minutes the second time. The Commissioners though they particularly return to the inquiry with respect to the length of time of her second absence, did not require her to tell them the occasion of it; if they had, she would have told them, that it was in search of the same book; that having on the first occasion looked for it in the drawingroom, she went afterwards to see for it in Mrs. Fitzgerald's room. But I made him a present of an inkstand. I hope your Majesty will not think I am trifling with your patience when I take notice of such trifles. But it is of such trifles as these that the evidence consists, when it is the evidence of respectable witnesses speaking to facts, and, consequently, speaking only the truth. Capt. Moore had conferred on me what I felt as a considerable obligation. My Mother is very partial to the late Dr Moore's writings. Captain Moore, as your Majesty knows, is his son, and he promised to lend me, for the purpose of sending it to my mother, a manuscript of an unpublished work of the Doctor's. In return for this civility, I begged his acceptance of a trifling present.——There is one circumstance alluded to in these examinations, which I know not how to notice, and yet feel it impossible to omit; I mean what respects certain anonymous papers or letters, marked A. B. and C., to which Lord Cholmondeley appears to have been examined, upon the supposition of their being my handwriting. A letter marked A. appears, by the examination of Lady Douglas, to have been produced by her; and the two papers marked B and a cover marked C. appear to have been produced by Sir John. These papers I have never seen; but I collect them to be the same as are alluded to in Lady Douglas's original declaration; and from her representation of them, they are most infamous productions. From the style and language of the letters, she says, Sir John Douglas, Sir Sydney Smith, and herself, would have no manner of hesitation in swearing point blank (for that is her phrase) to their being in my handwriting: and it seems, from the statement of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, that Sir Sydney Smith had been imposed upon to believe, that these letters and papers were really written and sent to Sir John and Lady Douglas by me. I cannot help, however, remarking to your Majesty, that though Sir John and Lady Douglas produce these papers and mark them, yet neither the one nor the other swears to their belief of my hand-writing; it does not, indeed, appear, that they were asked the question; and when it once occurred to the Commissioners to be material to inquire whose hand-writing these papers were, I should have been much surprised at their not applying to Sir John and Lady Douglas to swear it, as in their original declaration they offer to do, if it had not been that, by that time, I suppose, the Commissioners had satisfied themselves of the true value of Sir John and Lady Douglas's oaths, and therefore did not think it worth while to ask them any further questions.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, as appears by his narrative, was convinced by Sir Sidney Smith, that these letters came from me. His Royal Highness had been applied to by me, in consequence of my having received a formal note from Sir John, Lady Douglas and Sir Sidney Smith, requesting an audience immediately; this was soon after my having desired to see no more of Lady Douglas I conceived, therefore, the audience was required for the purpose of remonstrance and explanation upon this circumstance; and as I was determined not to alter my resolution, nor admit of any discussion upon it I requested His Royal Highness, who happened to be acquainted with Sir Sidney Smith, to try to prevent my having any further trouble upon the subject. His Royal Highness saw Sir Sidney Smith, and being impressed by him with the belief of Lady Douglas's story, that I was the author of those anonymous letters, he did that which naturally became him, under such belief; he endeavoured, for the peace of your Majesty, and the honour of the Royal Family to keep from the knowledge of the world what if it had been true, would have justly reflected such infinite disgrace upon me; and it seems, from the narrative that he procured, through Sir Sidney Smith, Sir John Douglas's assurance that he would, under existing circumstances, remain quiet, if left unmolested. "This result (His Royal Highness says,) he communicated to me the following day & I seemed satisfied with it." And, undoubtedly, as he only communicated the result to me, I could not be otherwise than satisfied: for as all that I wanted was, not to be obliged to see Sir John & Lady Douglas, and not to be troubled by them any more, the result of His Royal Highness's interference, through Sir Sidney Smith, was to procure me all that I wanted. I do not wonder that His Royal Highness did not mention to me the particulars of these infamous letters and drawings, which were ascribed to me; for, as long as he believed they were mine, undoubtedly it was a subject which he must have wished to avoid; but I lament, as it happens, that he did not, as I should have satisfied him as far, at least, as any assertions of mine could have satisfied him, by declaring to him, as I do now most solemnly, that the letter is not mine, and that I know nothing whatever of the contents of it, or of the other papers; and I trust that His Royal Highness, and every one else who may have taken up any false impression concerning them to my prejudice, from the assertion of Sir John and Lady Douglas, will upon my assertion, and the evidence of Lord Cholm[illegible] deley, remove from their minds this calumni[illegible] falsehood, which, with many others, the m[illegible] lice of Sir John and Lady Douglas has end[illegible] voured to fasten upon me.——To all these [illegible] pers Lady Douglas states, in her Declarati[illegible] that not only herself and Sir John Doug[illegible] but Sir Sidney Smith, would have no hesit[illegible] on in swearing to be in my hand writi[illegible] What says Lord Cholmondeley? "That h[illegible] perfectly acquainted with my manner of wr[illegible] ing. Letter A. is not of my hand-writin[illegible] that the two papers marked B, appear to [illegible] wrote in a disguised hand; that some of [illegible] letters in them remarkably resemble mi[illegible] but, because of the disguise, he cannot s[illegible] whether they are or not: as to the cover mark[illegible] C. he did not see the same resemblance." [illegible] these four papers (all of which are stated [illegible] Lady Douglas to be so clearly and plai[illegible] mine, that there can be no hesitation upon [illegible] subject), to bear no resemblance to it; a[illegible] although the other two, written in a disgui[illegible] hand, have some letters remarkably resembli[illegible] mine, yet, I trust, I shall not upon such eviden[illegible] be subjected to so base an imputation; a[illegible] really, Sire, I know not how to account [illegible] the Commissioners examining and reporti[illegible] upon this subject in this manner. For I u[illegible] derstand from Mrs. Fitzgerald, that the [illegible] drawings were produced by the Commissione[illegible] to her; and that she was examined as to h[illegible] knowledge of them, and as to the hand-wr[illegible] ing upon them; that she was satisfied, a[illegible] swore that they were not my hand-writin[illegible] and that she knew nothing of them, and d[illegible] not believe they could possibly come from a[illegible] lady in my house. She was shewn the s[illegible] also, which Lady Douglas, in her Declarati[illegible] says, was the "identical one with which I h[illegible] "summoned Sir John Douglas to luncheon[illegible] To this sea[illegible], though it so much resembled o[illegible] that belonged to herself, as to make her he[illegible] tate till she had particularly observed it, s[illegible] was at last as positive as to the hand-writi[illegible] and having expressed herself with some feeli[illegible] and indignation at the supposition that eith[illegible] I, herself, or any of my ladies, could be guil[illegible] of so foul a transaction, the Commissione[illegible] tell her they were satisfied and believed h[illegible] and there is no one word of all this related i[illegible] her examination.—Now, if their Lordshi[illegible] were satisfied from this, or any other circum[illegible] stance, that these letters were not my writi[illegible] and did not come from me, I cannot accou[illegible] for their not preserving any trace of Mr[illegible] Fitzgerald's evidence on this point, and lea[illegible] ing it out of their inquiry altogether; but [illegible] they thought proper to preserve any evidenc[illegible] upon it to make it the subject of any exam[illegible] nation, surely they should not have left it [illegible] Lord Cholmondeley's alone; but I ought [illegible] have had the benefit of Mrs. Fitzgerald's ev[illegible] dence also; but, as I said before, they take [illegible] notice of her evidence; nay, they finish the[illegible] Report they execute it according to the da[illegible] it bears upon the 14th of July, an[illegible] not until two days afterwards [illegible] the 16th, that they examined [illegible] mondeley to the hand-writin[illegible] wh[illegible] view, and for what purpose, I [illegible]not ave[illegible] surmise; but with whatever view, and f[illegible] whatever purpose, if these letters are at [illegible] to be alluded to in their Report, or the exam[illegible] nations accompanying it, surely I ought to ha[illegible] had the benefit of the other evidence, which di[illegible] proved my connexion with them——I have no[illegible] Sire, gone through all the matters contained [illegible] the examination, on which I think it, in a[illegible] degree, necessary to trouble your Majesty wi[illegible] any observations. For as to the examination [illegible] Mrs. Townley the washerwoman, if it applies [illegible] all, it must have been intended to have afford[illegible] evidence of my pregnancy and miscarriage—[illegible] And whether the circumstances she speaks [illegible] was occasioned by my having been bled wi[illegible] leeches, or whether an actual miscarriage d[illegible] take place in my family, and by some mea[illegible] linen belonging to me was produced and us[illegible] upon the occasion, or to whatever other ci[illegible] cumstance it is to be ascribed, after the ma[illegible] ner in which the Commissioners have express[illegible] their opinion on the part of the case respecti[illegible] my supposed pregnancy, and after the eviden[illegible] on which they formed their opinion, I do n[illegible] conceive myself called upon to say any thi[illegible] upon it; or that any thing I could say could [illegible] more satisfactory than repeating the opini[illegible] of the Commissioners, as stated in their Repor[illegible] viz. "That nothing had appeared to the[illegible] which would warrant the belief that I w[illegible] pregnant in that year (1812), or at any oth[illegible] period within the compass of their Inquiries[illegible] that they would not be warranted in expres[illegible] ing any doubt respecting the alleged pregna[illegible] cy of the Princess, as stated in the origin[illegible] declarations, a fact so fully contradicted, a[illegible] by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, [illegible] must in various ways have been known, th[illegible] we cannot think it entitled to the smalle[illegible] credit."——There are indeed some other ma[illegible] ters mentioned in the original declaratio[illegible] which I might have found it necessary to o[illegible] serve upon; but as the Commissioners do n[illegible] appear to have entered into any examinati[illegible] with respect to them, I content myself wi[illegible]

thinking that they had found the means of those particulars, and, therefore, that they can require no contradiction or observation from me.——On the declaration, therefore, and the evidence, I have nothing further to remark. And conscious of the length at which I have trespassed on your Majesty's patience, I will forbear to waste your time by any endeavour to recapitulate what I have said. Some few observations, however, before I conclude, I must hope to be permitted to subjoin.——In many of the observations which I have made, your Majesty will observe that I have noticed, what have appeared to me to be great omissions on the part of the Commissioners, in the manner of taking their examinations; in forbearing to put any questions to the witnesses, in the nature of a cross-examination of them; to confront them with each other; and to call other witnesses, whose testimony must either have confirmed or falsified, in important particulars, the examinations as they have taken them.—It may perhaps occur, in consequence of such observations, that I am desirous that this Inquiry should be opened again; that the Commissioners should recommence their labours, and that they should proceed to supply the defects in their previous examinations, by a fuller execution of their duty,—therefore think it necessary, most distinctly and emphatically to state, that I have no such meaning; and whatever may be the risk that I may incur of being charged with betraying a consciousness of guilt by thus flying from an extension or repitition of this Inquiry, I must distinctly state, that so far from requesting the revival of it, I humbly request your Majesty would be graciously pleased to understand me as remonstrating and protesting against it, in the strongest and most solemn manner in my power.——I am yet to learn the legality of such a Commission to inquire, even in the case of High Treason, or any other crime known to the laws of the country. If it is lawful in the case of High Treason, supposed to be committed by me, surely it must be lawful also in the case of High Treason, supposed to be committed by other subjects of your M.—That there is much objection to it, in reason & principle my understanding assures me, that such Inquiries, carried on upon *ex parte* examination, & a Report of the result by persons of high authority, may, nay must, have a tendency to prejudice the character of the parties who are exposed to them, & thereby influence the further proceedings in their case;—that are calculated to keep back from notice and in security, the person of a false accuser, and to leave the accused in the predicament of neither being able to look forward for protection to an acquittal of himself, nor for redress to the conviction of his accuser.—That these & many other objections occur to such a mode of proceeding, in the case of a crime known to the laws of this country, appears to be quite obvious—But if Commissioners acting under such a power, or your Majesty's Privy Council or any regular Magistrates, when they have satisfied themselves of the falsehood of the principal charge, and the absense of all legal and substantive offence, are to be considered as empowered to proceed in the examination of the particulars of private life; to report upon the proprieties of domestic conduct and the decorums of private behaviour, and to pronounce their opinion against the party, upon the evidence of dissatisfied servants, whose veracity they are to hold up as unimpeachable and to do this without permitting the persons whose conduct is inquired into, to suggest one word in explanation or contradiction of the matter with which they charged: it would, I submit to your M. prove such an attack upon the security and confidence of domestic life, such a means of recording, under the sanction of great names and high authority, the most malicious and foulest imputations, that no character could possibly be secure; and would do more to break in upon and undermine the happiness and comfort of life, than any proceeding which could be imagined.——The public in general, perhaps, may feel not much interest in the establishment of such a precedent in my case. They may think it to be a course of proceeding, scarcely applicable to any private subject: yet, if once such a court of honour, of decency, and of manners, was established, many subjects might occur, to which it might be thought advisable to extend its jurisdiction, beyond the instance of a Princess of Wales. But should it be intended to be confined to me your Majesty, I trust, will not be surprised to find that it does not reconcile me the better to it, should I learn myself to be the single instance in your kingdom, who is exposed to the scrutiny of so severe and formidable a tribunal. So far, therefore, from giving that sanction or consent to any fresh Inquiry, upon similar principles, which I should seem to do, by requiring the renewal of these examinations, I must protest against it; protest against the nature of the proceeding because its result cannot [be] fair. I must protest, as long at least as it re[mai]ns doubtful, against the legality of what has [alre]ady passed, as well as the legality of its re[vis]ion. If the course be legal, I must submit [to] the laws however severe they may be, but I trust new law is not to be found out, and applied to my case. If I am guilty of crime, I know I am amenable I am most contented to continue so, to the impartial laws of your Majesty's kingdom; and I fear no charge brought against me, in open day under the public eye, before the known tribunals of the country, administering justice under those impartial and enlightened laws. *But secret* tribunals, created for the first time for me, to form and pronounce opinions upon my conduct without hearing me; to record, in the evidence of the witnesses which they report, imputations against my character upon *ex parte* examinations—till I am better reconciled to the justice of their proceedings, I cannot fail to fear And till I am better informed as to their legality, I cannot fail in duty to my dearest interests, most solemnly to remonstrate and to protest against them.——If such tribunals as these are called into action against me, by the false charges of friends turned enemies, of servants turned traitors, and acting as spies by the foul conspiracy of such social and domestic treason, I can look to no security to my honour in the most spotless and most cautious innocence.

By the contradiction and denial which in this case I have been enabled to procure, of the most important facts which have been sworn against me by Mr. Cole and Mr. Bidgood;—by the observations and the reasonings which I have addressed to your Majesty, I am confident that to those whose sense of justice will lead them to wade through this long detail, I shall have removed the impressions which have been raised against me.—But how am I to ensure a patient attention to all this statement? How many will hear that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the First Lord of the Treasury, and one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have reported against me, upon evidence which they have declared to be unbiassed and unquestionable; who will never have the opportunity, or if they had the opportunity, might not have the inclination, to correct the error of that Report, by the examination of my statement.——I feel, therefore, that by this proceeding, my character has received essential injury. For a Princess of Wales to have been placed in a situation, in which it was essential to her honour to request one gentleman to swear, that he was not locked up at midnight in a room with her alone; and another, that he did not give her a lascivious salute, and never slept in her house, is to have been actually degraded and disgraced.—I have been, Sire, placed in this situation, I have been cruelly, your Majesty will permit me to say so, cruelly degraded into the necessity of making such requests. A necessity which I never could have been exposed to, even under this Inquiry, if more attention had been given to the examination of these malicious charges, and of the evidence on which they rest.——Much solicitude is felt, and justly so, as connected with this Inquiry, for the honour of your Majesty's illustrious Family. But surely a true regard to that honour should have restrained those who really felt for it, from casting such severe reflections on the character and virtue of the Princess of Wales.——If, indeed, after the most diligent and anxious Inquiry, penetrating into every circumstance connected with the charge, searching every source from which information could be derived, and scrutinizing with all that acuteness into the credit and character of the witnesses, which great experience, talent, and intelligence could bring to such a subject; and above all, if after giving me some opportunity of being heard the force of truth had, at length, compelled any persons to form, as reluctantly, and as unwillingly as they would, against their own daughters, the opinion that has been pronounced; no regard, unquestionably, to my honour and character, not to that of your Majesty's Family, as in some degree, involved in mine, could have justified the suppression of that opinion, if legally called for, in the course of official and public duty. Whether such caution and reluctance are really manifest in these proceedings, I must leave to less partial judgments than my own to determine.——In the full examination of these proceedings, which justice to my own character has required of me, I have been compelled to make many observations, which, I fear, may prove offensive to persons in high power.—Your Majesty will easily believe, when I solemnly assure you, that I have been deeply sorry to yield to the necessity of so doing. This proceeding manifests that I have enemies enough; I could not wish unnecessarily to increase their number, or their weight. I trust, however, I have done it, I know it has been my purpose to do it, in a manner as little offensive as the justice due to myself would allow of; but I have felt that I have been deeply injured; that I have had much to complain of; and that my silence now would not be taken for forbearance, but would be ascribed to me as a confession of guilt. The Report itself announced to me, that these things, which had been spoken to by the witnesses, "great improprieties and indecencies of conduct," necessarily occasioning most unfavourable interpretations, and deserving the most serious consideration, "must be credited till decidedly contradicted." "The most satisfactory disproof of these circumstances (as the contradiction of the accused is always received with caution and distrust) rested in the proof of the foul malice and falsehood of my accusers and their witnesses. The Report announced to your Majesty that those witnesses, whom I felt to be foul confederates in a base conspiracy against me, were not to be suspected of unfavourable bias, and their veracity, in the judgment of the Commissioners, not to be questioned.—Under these circumstances, Sire, what could I do? Could I forbear, in justice to myself, to announce to your Majesty the existence of a conspiracy against my honour, and my station in this country at least, if not against my life? Could I forbear to point out to your Majesty, how long this intended mischief had been mediated against me? Could I forbear to point out my doubts, at least, of the legality of the Commission under which the proceeding had been had? or to point out the errors and inaccuracies, into which the great and able men who were named in this commission, under the hurry and pressure, of their great official occupations, had fallen, in the execution of this duty? Could I forbear to state and to urge, the great injustice and injury that had been done to my character and my honour, by opinions pronounced against me without hearing me? And if, in the execution of this great task, so essential to my honour, I have let drop any expressions which a colder and more cautious prudence would have checked, I appeal to your M's warm heart and generous feelings, to suggest my excuse and to afford my pardon.—What I have said—I have said under the pressure of much misfortune, under the provocation of great and accumulated injustice, Oh! Sire, to be unfortunate, and scarce to feel at liberty to lament; to be cruelly used, and to feel it almost an offence and a duty to be silent is a hard lot; but use had, in some degree, inured me to it; but to find my misfortunes and my injuries imputed to me as faults; to be called to account upon a charge made against me by Lady Douglas, who was thought at first worthy of credit, although she had pledged her veracity to the fact, of my having admitted that I was myself the agressor in every thing of which I had to complain, has subdued all power of patient bearing and when I was called upon by the Commissioners, either to admit, by my silence, the guilt which they imputed to me, or to enter into my defence, in contradiction to it—no longer at liberty to remain silent, I, perhaps, have not known how, with exact propriety, to limit my expressions——In happier days of my life, before my spirit had been yet at all lowered by my misfortunes, I should have been disposed to have met such a charge with the contempt which, I trust, by this time, your Majesty thinks due to it; I should have been disposed to have defied my enemies to the utmost, and to have scorned to answer to any thing but a legal charge, before a competent tribunal: but in my present misfortunes, such force of mind is gone—I ought, perhaps, so far to be thankful to them for their wholesome lessons of humility. I have therefore, entered into this long detail, to endeavour to remove, at the first possible opportunity, any unfavourable impressions; to rescue myself from the dangers which the continuance of these suspicions might occasion, and to preserve to me your Majesty's good opinion, in whose kindness, hitherto, I have found infinite consolation, and to whose justice, under all circumstances, I can confidently appeal.—Under the impression of these sentiments I through myself at your Majesty's feet. I know, that whatever sentiments of resentment; whatever wish for redress, by the punishment of my false accusers, I ought to feel, your Majesty, as the Father of a stranger, smarting under false accusation, as the Head of your Illustrious House dishonoured in me, and as the great Guardian of the Laws of your Kingdom, thus foully attempted to have been applied to the purposes of injustice, will not fail to feel for me.—At all events, I trust your Majesty will restore me to the blessing of your Gracious Presence, and confirm to me, by your own Gracious Words, your satisfactory conviction of my innocence.——I am Sire, with every sentiment of gratitude and loyalty, your Majesty's most affectionate and dutiful Daughter-in-law, subject and servant,

C. P.

Montague House, 2d October, 1806.

[*Here follows the depositions of T. Manby, Esq. J. Lawrence, T. Edmeades, and S. G. Mills, as appeared in our Courier Supplement of the 10th August.*]

THE DEPOSITION OF JONATHAN PARTRIDGE, PORTER TO LORD EARDLEY, AT BELVIDERE.

I remember being informed by Mr. Kenny, Lord Eardley's Steward, now dead, that I was wanted by Lord Moira, in town; accordingly I went with Mr Kenny to Lord Moira's, in St. James's Place, on the King's birth day of 1804. His Lordship asked me, if I remembered the Princess coming to Belvidere some time before? I said, yes, and told him that there were two or three ladies, I think three, with her Royal Highness, and a gentleman with them, who came on horseback; that they looked at the pictures in the house had their luncheon there, and that her Royal Highness's servants waited upon them, as I was in a dishabille. His Lordship asked me, whether they went up stairs? and I told them that they did not. He asked me, how long they staid? and I said, as far as I recollected, they did not stay above an hour, or an hour and a quarter; that they waited some little time for the carriage, which had gone to the public-house, and, till it came, they walked up and down altogether in the portico before the house. His Lordship, in the course of what he said to me, said, it was a subject of importance, and might be of consequence. His Lordship, finding that I had nothing more to say, told me I might go.—Sometime afterwards his Lordship sent for me again, and asked me, if I was sure of what I said being all that could say respecting the Princess? I said, it was; and that I was ready to take my oath of it, if his Lordship thought proper. He said, it was very satisfactory; said, I might go, and he should not want me any more.

(Signed) JONATHAN PARTRIDGE.

Sworn at the County Court of Middlesex, in Fullwood's Rents, the 25th day of Sept. 1806, before me,

(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

The Deposition of Philip Krackeler, one of the Footmen of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Robert Eagelstone, Park-keeper to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

These Deponents say, that on or about the 28th day of June last, as they were walking together across Greenwhich Park, they saw Robert Bidgood, one of the Pages of her Royal Highness, walking in a direction as if he were going from the town of Greenwich, towards the house of Sir John Douglas, and which is a different road from that which leads to Montague House, and they at the same time perceived Lady Douglas walking in a direction to meet him. And this Deponent, Philip Krackeler, then desired the other Deponent to take notice, whether Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood would speak to each other; and both of these Deponents observed, that when Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood met, they stopped, and conversed together for the space of about two or three minutes, whilst in view of these Deponents; but how much longer their conversation lasted these Deponents cannot say, as they, these Deponents, proceeded on their road which took them out of sight of Lady Douglas and Mr. Bidgood.

(Signed) PHILIP KRACKELER,
ROBT. EAGELSTONE.

Sworn at the Public Office, Hatton Garden, this 27th day of Sept. 1806, before me,

(Signed) THOMAS LEACH.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,—I trust your Majesty, who knows my constant affection, loyalty, and duty, and the sure confidence with which I readily repose my honour, my character, my happiness in your Majesty's hands, will not think me guilty of any disrespectful or unduteous impatience, when I thus again address myself to your Royal grace and justice.—It is, Sire, nine weeks to day, since my counsel presented to the Lord High Chancellor my letter to your Majesty, containing my observations, in vindication of my honour and innocence, upon the report presented to your Majesty by the Commissioners, who had been appointed to examine into my conduct. The Lord Chancellor informed my Council, that the letter should be conveyed to your Majesty on that very day, and further, was pleased, in about a week or ten days afterwards to communicate to my Solicitor, that your Majesty had read my letter, and that it had been transmitted to his Lordship, with directions that it should be copied for the Commissioners, and that when such copy had been taken, the original should be returned to your Majesty.—Your Majesty's own gracious and royal mind will easily conceive what must have been my state of anxiety and suspense, whilst I have been fondly indulging in the hope, that every day, as it passed, would bring me the happy tidings, that your Majesty was satisfied of my innocence, and convinced of the unfounded malice of my enemies, in every part of their charge—Nine long weeks of daily expectation and suspense have now elapsed, and they have brought me nothing but disappointment. I have remained in total ignorance of what has been done, what is doing, or what is intended upon this subject. "Your Majesty's goodness will, therefore, pardon me, if in the step which I now take I act upon a mistaken conjecture with respect to the fact. But from the Lord Chancellor's communication to my Solicitor, and from the time which has elapsed, I am led to conclude, that your Majesty had directed the copy of my letter to be laid before the Commissioners, requiring their advice upon the subject; and, possibly, their official occupations, and their other duties to the State, may not have, as yet, allowed them the opportunity of attending to it. But your Majesty will per-

mit me to observe, that however excusable this delay may be on their parts, yet it operates most injuriously upon me; my feelings are severely tortured by the suspense, while my character is sinking in the opinion of public.—It is known that a report, though acquitting me of crime, yet imputing matters highly disreputable to my honour, has been made to your Majesty; that that report has been communicated to me; that I have endeavoured to answer it, and that I still remain, at the end of nine weeks from the delivery of my answer, unacquainted with the judgment which is formed upon it. May I be permitted to observe upon the extreme prejudice which this delay, however to be accounted for by the numerous important occupations of the Commissioners, produces to my honour? The world, in total ignorance of the real state of the facts, begin to infer my guilt from it. I feel myself already sinking in the estimation of your Majesty's subjects, as well as of what remains to me of my own family, into (a state intolerable to a mind conscious of its purity and innocence) a state in which my honor appears at last equivocal, and my virtue is suspected. From this state I humbly entreat your Majesty to perceive, that I can have no hope of being restored, until either your Majesty's favourable opinion shall be graciously notified to the world, by receiving me again into the Royal presence, or until the full disclosure of the facts shall expose the malice of my accusers, and do away every possible ground for unfavourable inference and conjecture.—The various calamities with which it has pleased God of late to afflict me, I have endeavoured to bear, and trust I have borne with humble resignation to the Divine will. But the effect of this infamous charge, and the delay which has suspended its final termination, by depriving me of the consolation which I should have received from your Majesty's presence and kindness, have given a heavy addition to them all; and surely, my bitterest enemies could hardly wish that they should be increased. But on this topic, as possibly not much affecting the justice, though it does the hardship, of my case, I forbear to dwell.—Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recollect, that an occasion of assembling the Royal Family and your subjects, in dutiful and happy commemoration of her Majesty's birth-day, is now near at hand. If the increased occupations which the approach of Parliament may occasion, or any other cause should prevent the Commissioners from enabling your Majesty to communicate your pleasure to me before that time, the world will infallibly conclude (in their present state of ignorance,) that my answer must have proved unsatisfactory, and that the infamous charges have been thought but too true.—These considerations, Sire, will, I trust, in your Majesty's gracious opinion, rescue this address from all imputation of impatience. For, your Majesty's sense of honourable feeling will naturally suggest, how utterly impossible it is that I, conscious of my own innocence, and believing that the malice of my enemies has been completely detected, can, without abandoning all regard to my interests, my happiness and my honour, possibly be contended to perceive the approach of such utter ruin to my character, and yet wait, with patience and silence, till it overwhelms me. I therefore take this liberty of throwing myself again at your Majesty's feet, and entering and imploring of your Majesty's goodness and justice, in pity for my miseries, which this delay so severely aggravates, and in justice to my innocence and character, to urge the Commissioners to an early communication of their advice.—To save your Majesty and the Commissioners all unnecessary trouble, as well as to obviate all probability of further delay, I have directed a duplicate of this letter to be prepared, and have sent one copy of it through the Lord Chancellor, and another through Colonel Taylor to your Majesty.—I am, Sire, with every sentiment of gratitude and loyalty, your Majesty's most affectionate and dutiful Daughter-in-law, servant and subject. C. P.

Montague House, Dec. 8th, 1806.

The Lord Chancellor has the honor to present his most humble duty to the Princess of Wales, & to transmit to her Royal Highness the accompanying Message from the King, which her Royal Highness will observe he has his Majesty's commands to communicate to her Royal Highness.—The Lord Chancellor would have done himself the honor to have waited personally upon her Royal Highness, and have delivered it himself; but he considered the sending it sealed, as more respectful and acceptable to her Royal Highness. The Lord Chancellor received the original paper from the King yesterday, and made the copy now sent in his own hand.

January 28th, 1807.

To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The King having referred to his confidential Servants the proceedings and papers relative to the written declarations which had been before his Majesty, respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales, has been apprized by them, that after the fullest consideration of the examinations taken on that subject, and of the observations and affidavits brought forward by the Princess of Wales's legal advisers, they agree to the opinions submitted to his Majesty in the original report of the four Lords, by whom his Majesty directed that the matter should in the first instance be inquired into; and that, in the present stage of the business, upon a mature and deliberate view of this most important subject in all its parts and bearings, it is their opinion, that the facts of this case do not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken in the business by his Majesty's Government, or any other proceedings instituted upon it, except such only as his Majesty's law servants may, on reference to them, think fit to recommend for the prosecution of Lady Douglas, on those parts of her depositions which may appear to them to be justly liable thereto. In this situation H. M. is advised, that it is no longer necessary for him to decline receiving the Princess into his Royal Presence.—The King sees, with great satisfaction, the agreement of his confidential servants, in the decided opinion expressed by the four Lords upon the falsehood of the accusations of pregnancy and delivery, brought forward against the Princess by Lady Douglas.—On the other matters produced in the course of the Inquiry, the King is advised that none of the facts or allegations stated in preliminary examinations, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, can be considered as legally, or conclusively, established. But in those examinations, and even in the answer drawn in the name of the Princess by her legal advisers, there have appeared circumstances of conduct on the part of the Princess, which his Majesty never could regard but with serious concern. The elevated rank which the Princess holds in this country, and the relation in which she stands to his Majesty and the Royal Family, must always deeply involve both the interests of the state and the personal feelings of his Majesty, in the propriety and correctness of her conduct. And his Majesty cannot, therefore, forbear to express, in the conclusion of the business, his desire and expectation that such a conduct may in future be observed by the Princess, as may fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which the King always wishes to shew to every part of his Royal Family.

His Majesty has directed that this message should be transmitted to the Princess of Wales by his Lord Chancellor, and that copies of the proceedings, which had taken place on the subject, should also be communicated to his dearly beloved Son, the Prince of Wales.

Montague House, Jan. 29, 1807.

Sire,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the paper, which, by your Majesty's direction, was yesterday transmitted to me, by the Lord Chancellor, and to express the unfeigned happiness which I have derived from one part of it. I mean that, which informs me that your Majesty's confidential servants have, at length, thought proper to communicate to your Majesty their advice, "that it is no longer necessary for your Majesty to decline receiving "me into your Royal presence." And I, therefore, humbly hope that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive, with favour, the communication of my intention to avail myself with your Majesty's permission, of that advice, for the purpose of waiting upon your Majesty on Monday next, if that day should not be inconvenient; when I hope again to have the happiness of throwing myself, in filial duty and affection, at your Majesty's feet.—Your Majesty will easily conceive that I reluctantly name so distant a day as Monday, but I do not feel myself sufficiently recovered from the measels, to venture upon so long a drive at an early day. Feeling, however, very anxious to receive again as soon as possible, that blessing of which I have been so long deprived, if that day should happen to be, in any degree, inconvenient, I humbly entreat and implore your M.'s most gracious and paternal goodness to name some other day, as early as possible, for that purpose.—I am, &c. C. P.

TO THE KING.

[*Here follows two letters from the King to the Princess of Wales, as appeared in our Courier Supplement of the 17th August.*]

TO THE KING.

Sire,—By my short letter to your Majesty of the 12th instant, in answer to your Majesty's communication of the 10th, I notified my intention of representing to your Majesty the various grounds on which I felt the hardship of my case; and a review of which, I confidently hoped, would dispose your Majesty to recall your determination to adjourn, to an indefinite period, my reception into your Royal presence; a determination which, in addition to all the other pain which it brought along with it, affected me with the disappointment of hopes, which I had fondly cherished with the most perfect confidence, because, they rested in your Majesty's gracious assurance.—Independently however, of that communication from your Majesty, I should have felt myself bound to have troubled your M. with much of the content of the present letter.—Upon the receipt of the paper, which, by your Majesty's commands, was transmitted to me by the Lord Chancellor, on the 28th of last month, and which communicated to me the joyful intelligence, that your Majesty was "advised, that "it was no longer necessary for you to decline "receiving me into your royal presence," I conceived myself necessarily called upon to send an immediate answer to so much of it as respected that intelligence. I could not with the time which it would have required, to state those observations which it was impossible for me to refrain from making, at some period, upon the other important particulars which that paper contained. Accordingly, I answered it immediately; and, as your Majesty's gracious and instant reply of last Tuesday fortnight, announced to me your pleasure, that I should be received by your Majesty on a day subsequent to the then ensuing week, I was led, most confidently to assure myself, that the last week would not have passed, without my having received that satisfaction. I therefore, determined to wait in patience, without further intrusion upon your Majesty, till I might have the opportunity of guarding myself from the possibility of being misunderstood, by personally explaining to your Majesty, that whatever observations I had to make upon the paper so communicated to me on the 28th ultimo, and whatever complaints respecting the delay, and the many cruel circumstances which had attended the whole of the proceedings against me, and the unsatisfactory state in which they were at length left by that last communication, they were observations and complaints which affected those only, under whose advice your Majesty had acted, and were not, in any degree, intended to intimate even the most distant insinuation against your Majesty's justice or kindness.—That paper established the opinion which I certainly had ever confidently entertained, but the justness of which I had not before any document to establish, that your Majesty had, from the first, deemed this proceeding a high and important matter of state, in the consideration of which your Majesty had not felt yourself at liberty to trust to your own generous feelings, and to your own royal and gracious judgment. I never did believe that the cruel state of anxiety in which I had been kept, ever since the delivery of my Answer (for at least sixteen weeks), could be at all attributable to your Majesty; it was most unlike every thing which I had ever experienced from your Majesty's condescension, feeling, and justice; and I found from that paper, that it was to your confidential servants I was to ascribe the length of banishment from your presence, which they, at least, advised your Majesty it was not longer necessary should be continued. I perceive therefore, what I always believed, that it was to them, and to them only, that I owed the protracted continuance of my sufferings and of my disgrace; and that your Majesty, considering the whole of this proceeding to have been instituted and conducted under the grave responsibility of your Majesty's servants, had not thought proper to take any step, or express any opinion, upon any part of it, but such as was recommended by their advice. Influenced by these sentiments, and anxious to have the opportunity of conveying them, with the overflowings of a grateful heart, to your Majesty, what were my sensations of surprise, mortification, and disappointment, on the receipt of your Majesty's letter of the 10th instant, your Majesty may conceive, though I am utterly unable to express.—That letter announces to me that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon receiving the several documents which your Majesty directed your Cabinet to transmit to him, made a personal communication to your Majesty of his intention to put them into the hands of his Lawyers, accompanied by a request, that your Majesty would suspend any further steps in the business, until the Prince of Wales should be enabled to submit to your Majesty the statement which he proposed to make; and it also announces to me that your Majesty therefore considered it incumbent on you to defer naming a day to me, until the further result of the Prince of Wale's intention should have been made known to your Majesty.—This determination of your Majesty, on this request, made by his Royal Highness, I humbly trust your Majesty will permit me to entreat you, in your most gracious justice, to re-consider. Your Majesty, I am convinced, must have been surprised at the time, and prevailed upon by the importunity of the Prince of Wales, to think this determination necessary, or your Majesty's generosity and justice would never have adopted it. And if I can satisfy your Majesty of the unparalleled injustice and cr[uelty] of this interposition of the Prince of Wal[es] under such circumstances, at such a time, and [...] feel the most perfect confidence that your Majesty will hasten to recal it.—I should b[e] wanting to my own interest and feelin[gs] I did not plainly state my sense of that inju[stice] and cruelty; and if I did not most loudly [com]plain of it, your Majesty will better per[ceive] the just grounds of my complaint when [I] trace the course of these proceedings from [their] commencement.—The four noble Lords [ap]pointed by your Majesty to inquire into [the] charges brought against me, in their Repo[rt of] the 14th of July last, after having stated his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid before him, the charge which was [made] against me, by Lady Douglas, and the decl[ara]tions in support of it, proceeds in the follo[wing] manner.

* "In the painful situation in which his [Roy]"al Highness was placed by these commu[nica]"tions, we learn that his Royal Highness "adopted the only course which could, in [our] "judgment, with propriety, be followed. [When] "informations such as these, had been [thus] "confidently alleged, and particularly deta[iled], "and had been in some degree supporte[d by] "collateral evidence, applying to other fac[ts of] "the same nature, (though going to a fa[r less] "extent,) one line only could be pursue[d]. "Every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, "of concern for the public welfare, req[uired] "that these particulars should not be with[held] "from your Majesty, to whom more part[icu]"larly belonged the cognizance of a matt[er of] "State, so nearly touching the honour of [your] "Majesty's Royal Family, and, by possibi[lity], "affecting the succession of your Maj[esty's] "Crown.—Your Majesty had been pleased [on] "your part, to view the subject in the [same] "length. Considering it as a matter which "every account demanded the most imm[ediate] "investigation, your Majesty had thoug[ht fit] "to commit into your hands the duty of as[cer]"tainig, in the first instance, what degr[ee of] "credit was due to the information, and th[ereby] "by enabling your Majesty to decide what [fur]"ther conduct to adopt respecting them."

His Royal Highness then, pursuing, as [the] four Lords says, the only course which co[uld] in their judgment, with propriety, be purs[ued,] submitted the matter to your Majesty.—Y[our] Majesty directed the inquiry by the four n[oble] Lords.—The four Lords in their Report u[pon] the case, justly acquitted me of all crimes, [and] expressed (I will not wait now to say how [un]justly) the credit which they gave, and the c[on]sequence they ascribed to other matters, wh[ich] they did not, however, characterize as amou[nt]ing to any crime.—To this Report I made [my] answer.—That answer, together with the wh[ole] proceedings, was referred by your Majesty [to] the same four noble Lords, and others of [your] Majesty's confidential servants. They adv[ised] your Majesty, amongst much other [mat]ter (which must be the subject of further obser[va]tions), that there was no longer any reason [why] you should decline receiving me.—Your [Ma]jesty will necessarily conceive that I have [al]ways looked upon my banishment from y[our] Royal Presence, as, in fact, a punishment, [...] I thought it sufficiently ha[rd] that I should have been suffering that puni[sh]ment during the time that this inquiry has b[een] pending, while I was yet only under accusati[on,] and upon the principles of the just laws of y[our] Majesty's kingdom, entitled to be presumed [to] be innocent, till I was proved to be the gui[lty.] But I find this does not appear to be enough [in] the opinion of the Prince of Wales. For n[ow,] when after this long inquiry into matters wh[ich] required immediate investigation, I have b[een] acquitted of every thing which could call [for] my banishment from your Royal Presence. [Af]ter your Majesty's confidential servants h[ave] thus expressly advised your Majesty that [they] see no reason why you should any longer [de]cline to receive me into your presence:—a[nd] your Majesty had graciously notified to [me] your determination to receive me at an e[arly] day, his Royal Highness interposes the dem[and] of a new delay; desires your Majesty no[t to] take any step; desires you not to act upon [the] advice which your own confidential serv[ants] have given you, that you need no longer [de]cline seeing me:—not to execute your in[ten]tion, and assurance, that you will receive m[e] an early day;—because he has laid the d[ocu]ments before his Lawyers, and intends to [pre]pare a further statement. And the judgm[ent of] your Majesty's confidential servants, is, [...] were, appealed from by the Prince of W[ales] (whom, from this time, at least, I must be [per]mitted to consider as assuming the chara[cter] of my accuser);—the justice due to me [is to] be suspended, while the judgment of your [Ma]jesty's sworn servants is to be submitted to [the] revision of my accuser's Counsel; and I, th[ough] acquitted in the opinion of your Majesty's [...]

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* Report.

(Continued in the Additional Supplem[ent])

Addt. Supplement to the Madras Courier.---Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1813.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

fidential servants, of all that should induce your Majesty to decline seeing me, am to have that punishment, which had been inflicted upon me during the inquiry, continued after that acquittal, till a fresh statement is prepared, to be again submitted, for aught I know, to another inquiry, of as extended a continuance as that which has just terminated.—Can it be said, that the proceedings of the four noble Lords, or of your Majesty's confidential servants, have been so lenient and considerate towards me and my feelings, as to induce a suspicion that I have been too favourably dealt with by them? and that the advice which has been given to your Majesty, that your Majesty need no longer decline to receive me, was hastily and partially delivered? I am confident that your Majesty must see the very reverse of this to be the case—that I have every reason to complain of the inexplicable delay which so long withheld that advice. And the whole character of the observations with which they accompanied it, marks the reluctance with which they yield to the necessity of giving it. For your M's. confidential servants adviser your M. that "it is no longer necessary for you to decline "receiving me into your R. Presence." If this is their opinion and their advice now, why was it not their opinion and their advice four months ago, from the date of my answer? Nay, why was it not their opinion and advice from the date even of the original Report itself? For not only had they been in possession of my answer for above sixteen weeks, which at least furnished them with all the materials on which this advice was at length given, but further, your M's. confidential servants are forward to state, that after having read my observations, and the affidavits which were annexed to them, they agree in the opinions (not in any single opinion upon any particular branch of the case, but in the opinions generally) which were submitted to your M. in the original Report of the four Lords. If, therefore (nothwithstanding their concurrence in all the opinions contained in the Report), they have nevertheless, given to your M. their advice, "that it is no longer necessary for you to de- "receiving me," what could have prevented their offering that advice, even from the 14th of July, the date of the original Report itself? [illegible] have warranted the withholding of it, even for a single moment? Instead, therefore, of any trace being observable, of hasty, precipitate, and partial determination in my favour, it is impossible to interpret their conduct and their reasons together in any other sense, than as amounting to an admission of your Majesty's confidential servants themselves, that I have, in consequence of their withholding that advice, been, unnecessarily and cruelly banished from your Royal Presence, from that 14th of July to the 28th of January, including a space of above six months; and the effect of the interposition of the Prince, is to prolong my sufferings and my disgrace, under the same banishment, to a period perfectly indefinite.—The principle which will admit the effect of such interposition now, may be acted upon again; and the Prince may require a further prolongation upon fresh statements and fresh charges, kept back possibly for the purpose of being, from time to time, conveniently interposed, to prevent for ever the arrival of that hour, which, displaying to the world the acknowledgment of my unmerited sufferings and disgrace, may, at the same time, expose the truly malicious and unjust quality of the proceedings which have been so long carried on against me.—This unreasonable, unjust, and cruel interposition of his Royal Highness, as I must ever deem it, has prevailed upon your Majesty to recal, to my prejudice, your gracious purpose of receiving me, in pursuance of the advice of your servants. Do I then flatter myself too much, when I feel assured, that my just entreaty, founded upon the reasons which I urge, and directed to counteract only the effect of that *unjust* interposition, will induce your Majesty to return to your original determination?—Restored, however, as I should feel myself, to a state of comparative security, as well as credit, by being, at length, permitted, upon your Majesty's gracious re-consideration of your last determination, to have access to your Majesty; yet, under all the circumstances under which I should now receive that mark and confimation of your Majesty's opinion of my innocence, my character would not, I fear, stand cleared in the public opinion, by the mere fact of your Majesty's reception of me. This revocation of your Majesty's gracious purpose has flung an additional [illegible] about the whole proceeding, and the inferences drawn in the public ce[illegible] from this circumstance, so mysterious & mind [illegible] inexplicable, upon any grounds so perfectly into their knowledge, has made, which are open [illegible] keep an impression to my prejudice, as scarce any thing short of a public exposure of all that has passed can possibly efface.

The publication of all these proceedings to the world, then seems to me, under the present circumstances (whatever reluctance I feel against such a measure, and however I regret the hard necessity which drives me to it), to be almost the only remaining resource for the vindication of my honour and character. The falsehood of the accusation is, by no means, all that will by such publication, appear to the credit and clearance of my character; but the course in which the whole proceedings have been carried on, or rather delayed, by those to whom your Majesty referred the consideration of them, will shew, that, whatever measure of justice I may have ultimately received at their hands, It is not to be suspected as arising from any merciful and indulgent consideration of me, of my feelings, or of my case.—It will be seen how my feelings had been harassed, and my character and honour exposed, by the delays which have taken place in these proceedings: it will be seen, that the existence of the charge against me had avowedly been known to the public from the 7th of June in the last year. I say known to the public; because it was on that day that the Commissioners, acting, as I am to suppose (for so they state in their Report), under the anxious wish, that their trust should be executed with as little publicity as possible, authorized that unnecessary insult and outrage upon me, as I must always consider it, which, however intended, gave the utmost publicity and exposure to the existence of these charges: I mean, the sending two Attorneys, armed with their Lordships' warrant, to my house, to bring before them, at once, about one half of my household for examination. The idea of privacy, after an act so much calculated, from the extraordinary nature of it, to excite the greatest attention and surprise, your Majesty must feel to have been impossible and absurd; for an attempt at secrecy, mystery, and concealment, on my part, could, under such circumstances, only have been construed in the fearfulness of guilt.—It will appear also, that from that time I heard nothing authentically upon the subject till the 11th of August, when I was furnished, by your Majesty's commands, with the Report. The several papers necessary to my understanding the whole of these charges, in the authentic state in which your Majesty thought it proper graciously to direct that I should have them, were not delivered to me till the beginning of September. My answer to these various charges though the whole subject of them was new to those whose advice I had recourse to, long as that answer was necessarily obliged to be, was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, to be forwarded to your Majesty, by the 6th of October; and from the 6th of October to the 28th of January, I was kept in total ignorance of the effect of that answer. Not only will all this delay be apparent, but it will be generally shewn to the world, how your Majesty's Servants had in this important business treated your Daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales; and what measure of justice she, a female, and a stranger in your land, has experienced at their hands.

Undoubtedly against such a proceeding I have ever felt, and still feel, an almost invincible repugnance. Every sentiment of delicacy, with which a female mind must shrink from the act of bringing before the public such charges, however conscious of their scandal and falsity, and however clearly that scandal and falsity may be manifested by the answer to those charges the respect still due from me to persons employed in authority under your Majesty, however little respect I may have received from them; my duty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; my regard esteem, my duty, my gratitude to your Majesty, my affectionate gratitude for all the paternal kindness which I have ever experienced from you; my anxiety not only to avoid the risk of giving any offence or displeasure to your Majesty, but also to fly from every occasion of creating the slightest sentiment of uneasiness in the mind of your Majesty, whose happiness it would be the pride and pleasure of my life to consult and to promote; all these various sentiments have compelled me to submit, as long as human forbearance could endure, to all the unfavourable inferences which were through this delay daily increasing in the public mind. What the strength and efficacy of these motives have been, your Majesty will do me justice to feel, when you are pleased graciously to consider how long I have been contented to suffer those suspicions to exist against my innocence, which the bringing before the public of my accusation, and my defence to it, would so indisputably and immediately have dispelled.—The measure, however, of making these proceedings public, whatever mode I can adopt (considering especially the absolute impossibility of suffering any partial production of them, and the necessity that, if for any purpose any part of them should be produced, the whole must be brought before the public) remains surrounded with all the objections which I have enumerated; and nothing could ever have prevailed upon me, or can now even prevail upon me, to have recourse to it, but an imperious sense of indispensable duty to my future safety, to my present character and honour, and to the feelings, the character, and the interests of my child. I had flattered myself, when once this long proceeding should have terminated in my reception into your Majesty's presence, that that circumstance alone would have so strongly implied my innocence of all that had been brought against me, as to have been perfectly sufficient for my honour and my security; *but accompanied* as it now must be, with the knowledge of the fact, that your Majesty has been brought to hesitate upon its propriety, and accompanied also with the very unjustifiable observations, as they appear to me, on which I shall presently proceed to remark; and which were made by your Majesty's Servants, at the time when they gave you their advice to receive me, I feel myself in a situation in which I deeply regret that I cannot rest in silence, without an immediate reception into your Majesty's presence; nor, indeed, with that reception, unless it be attended by other circumstances, which may mark my satisfactory acquittal of the charges which have been brought against me.

It shall at no time be said, with truth, that I shrunk back from these infamous charges; that I crouched before my enemies, and courted them, by my submission, into moderation! No, I have ever boldly defied them. I have ever felt, and still feel, that, if they should think either of pursuing these accusations, or of bringing forward any other which the wickedness of individuals may devise, to affect my honour, (since my conscience tells me, that they must be as base and groundless as those brought by Lady Douglas), while the witnesses to the innocence of my conduct are all living, I should be able to disprove them all; and, whoever may be my accusers, to to triumph over their wickedness and malice. But should these accusations be renewed, or any other be brought forward in any future time, death may, I know not how soon, remove from my innocence its best security, and deprive me of the means of my justification and my defence.—There are, therefore, other measures, which I trust your Majesty will think indispensable to be taken, for my honour and for my security.—Amongst these, I most humbly submit to your Majesty my most earnest entreaties that the proceedings, incuding not only my first answer, and my letter of the 8th of December, but this letter also, may be directed by your Majesty to be so preserved and deposited, as that they may, all of them, securely remain permaanet authentic documents & memorials of this accusation, and of the manner in which I met it: of my defence, as well as the charge; that they remain capable at any time of being resorted to, if the malice which produced the charge originally shall ever venture to renew it.—Beyond this I am sure your M. will think it but proper and just that I sholld be restored, in everp respect, to the same situation from whence the proceedings under these false charges have removed me. That, besides being graciously received again into the the bosom of your M's. Royal Family, restored to my former respect and station amongst them, your M. will be graciously pleased either to exert your influence with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that I may be restored to the use of my apartment in Carleton House, which was reserved for me, except while the apartments were undergoing repair, till the date of these proceedings; or to assign to me some apartment in one of your royal palaces. Some apartment in or near to London is indispensably necessary for my convenient attendance at the Drawing-room. And if I am not restored to that at Carleton House, I trust your M. will graciously perceive how reasonable it is that I should request that some apartment should be assigned to me, suited to my dignity and situation which may mark my reception and acknowledgment as one of your M's. family, and from which my attendance at the Drawing-room may be easy and convenient.—If these measures are taken, I should hope that they would prove satisfactory to the public mind, and that I may feel myself fully restored in public estimation to my former character. And should they prove so satisfactory, I shall indeed be delighted to think, that no further step may, even now, appear to be necessary to my peace of mind, my security, & my honour.—But your M. will permit me to say, that if the next week, which will make more than a month from the time of your M's. informing me that you would receive me, should pass without my being received into your presence, and without having the assurance that these other requests of mine shall be complied with, I shall be under the painful necessity of considering them as refused in which case I shall feel myself compelled, however reluctantly, to give the whole of these proceedings to the world; unless your M. can suggest other adequate means of securing my honour and my life from the affect of the continuance or renewal of these proceedings for the future as well as the present; for I entreat your M. to believe, that it is only in the absence of all other adequate means, that I can have resort to that measure. That I consider it with deep regret; that I regard it with serious apprehension, by no means so much on account of the effect it may have upon myself as on account of the pain which it may give to your M. your august family, and your loyal subjects.—As far as myself am concerned, I am aware of the observation to which this publication will expose me; but I am placed in a situation in which I have the choice only of two most unpleasant alternatives; and I am perfectly confident that the imputations and the loss of character which must, under these circumstances, follow from my silence, are most injurious and unavoidable; that my silence, under such circumstances, must lead inevitably to my utter infamy and ruin. The publication, on the other hand, will expose to the world nothing which is spoken to by any witness (whose infamy and discredit is not unanswerably exposed and established) which can, in the slightest, degree affect my character for honour, virtue, and delicacy.—There may be circumstances disclosed, manifesting a degree of condescension and familiarity in my behaviour and conduct, which, in the opinion of many, may be considered as not sufficiently guarded, dignified, and reserved. Circumstances, however, which my foreign education and foreign habits misled me to think, in the humble and retired situation in which it was my fate to live, and where I had no relation, no equal, no friend to advise me, were wholly free from offence. But when they have been dragged forward, from the scenes of private life, in a grave proceeding on a charge of High Treason and Adultery, they seem to derive a colour and character from the nature of the charge, which they are brought forward to support; and I cannot but believe, that they have been used for no other purpose than to afford a cover, to screen, from view the injustice of that charge; that they have been taken advantage of, to let down my accusers more gently, and to deprive me of that full acquittal on the Report of the four Lords which my innocence of all offence most justly entitled me to receive.—Whatever opinion, however, may be formed upon any part *of my conduct, it must* in justice be formed with reference to the situation in which I was placed; if I am judged of as Princess of Wales, with reference to the high rank of that station, I must be judged as Princess of Wales, banished from the Prince, unprotected by the support and the countenance which belong to that station; and if I am judged of in my private character, as a married woman, I must be judged of as a wife banished from her husband, and living in a widowed seclusion from him, and retirement from the world. This last consideration leads me to recur to an expression in Mrs. Lisle's examination, which describes my conduct, in the frequency and the manner of my receiving the visits of Capt. Manby, tho' always in the presence of my Ladies, as unbecoming a married woman. Upon the extreme injustice of setting up the opinion of one woman, as it were, in judgment upon the conduct of another, as well as of estimating the conduct of a person in my unfortunate situation, by reference to that which might in general be expected from a married woman, living happily with her husband, I have before generally remarked; but beyond these general remarks, in forming any estimate of my conduct, your Majesty will never forget the very peculiar circumstances and misfortunes of my situation. Your Majesty will remember that I had not been much above a year in this country, when I received the following letter from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.

"Madam,—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me "that you wish I would define, in writing,* the "terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour "to explain myself upon that head, with as much "clearness, and with as much propriety, as the na- "ture of the subject will admit. Our inclinations "are not in our power, nor should either of us be "held answerable to the other, because nature has "not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil "and comfortable society is, however, in our pow- "er; let our intercourse, therefore, be restricted to "that, and I will distinctly subscribe to the condi- "tion† which you required, through Lady Chol- "mondeley, that even in the event of any accident

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* The substance of this letter had been previously conveyed in a message through Lord Cholmondeley to Her Royal Highness; but it was thought by Her Royal Highness to be infinitely too important to rest merely upon a verbal communication, and therefore she desired that His Royal Highness's pleasure upon it should be communicated to her in writing.

† Upon the receipt of the message alluded to in the foregoing note, Her Royal Highness, though she had nothing to do but to submit to the arrangement which His Royal Highness might determine upon, desired it might be understood, that she should insist that any such arrangement, if once made, should be considered as final; and that His Royal Highness should not retain the right, from time to time, at his pleasure, or under any circumstances, to alter it.

"happening to my daughter, which I trust Providence in its mercy will avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction by proposing at any period a connexion of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence, trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity. ——I am, Madam, with great truth, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "GEORGE P."

And that to this letter I sent the following answer:

The avowal of your conversation with Lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed what you have tacitly insinuated for this twelvemonth. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself.—I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me, and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone. —The letter which you announce to me as the *last*, obliges me to communicate to the King, as to my Sovereign and my Father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the King. I apprize you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but His Majesty, I refer myself solely to him upon this subject; and if my conduct meets his approbation, I shall be in some degree at least consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart, I mean charity.—It will be my duty likewise to act upon another motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial.—Do me the justice to believe, that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be, your much devoted

CAROLINE.

6th of May, 1796.

The date of His Royal Highness's letter is the 30th of April, 1796. The date of our marriage, your Majesty will recollect, is the 8th day of April, in the year 1795, and that of the birth of our only child the 7th January, 1796.

On the letter of His Royal Highness I offer no comment. I only entreat your Majesty not to understand me to introduce it, as affording any supposed justification or excuse, for the least departure from the strictest line of virtue, or the slightest deviation from the most refined delicacy. The crime which has been insinuated against me, would be equally criminal and detestable; the indelicacy imputed to me would be equally odious and abominable, whatever renunciation of conjugal authority and affection, the above letter of His Royal Highness might in any construction of it be supposed to have conveyed. Such crimes and faults, derive not their guilt from the consideration of the conjugal virtues of the individual, who may be the most injured by them, however much such virtues may aggravate their enormity. No such letter, therefore, in any construction of it, no renunciation of conjugal affection or duties, could ever palliate them. But whether conduct free from all crime, free from all indelicacy, (which I maintain to be the character of the conduct to which Mrs. Lisle's observations apply,) yet possibly not so measured, as a cautious wife, careful to avoid the slightest appearance of not preferring her husband to all the world, might be studious to observe. Whether conduct of such description, and possibly, in such sense, not becoming a married woman, could be justly deemed, in my situation, an offence in me, I must leave to your Majesty to determine.—In making that determination, however, it will not escape your Majesty to consider, that the conduct which does or does not become a married woman materially depends upon what is, or is not known by her to be agreeable to her husband. His pleasure and happiness ought unquestionably to be her law; and his approbation the most favourite object of her pursuit. Different characters of men require different modes of conduct in their wives; but when a wife can no longer be capable of perceiving from time to time what is agreeable or offensive to her husband, when her conduct can no longer contribute to his happiness, no longer hope to be rewarded by his approbation, surely to examine that conduct by the standard of what ought in general to be the conduct of a married woman, is altogether unreasonable and unjust.—What then is my case? Your Majesty will do me the justice to remark, that, in the above letter of the Prince of Wales, there is not the most distant surmise, that crime, that vice, that indelicacy of any description, gave occasion to his determination; and all the tales of infamy and discredit, which the inventive malice of my enemies, has brought forward on these charges, have their date years and years after the period to which I am now alluding. What then, let me repeat the question, is my case? After the receipt of the above letter, and in about two years from my arrival in this country, I had the misfortune entirely to lose the support, the countenance, the protection of my husband—I was banished, as it were, into a sort of humble retirement, at a distance from him, and almost estranged from the whole of the Royal Family. I had no means of having recourse, either for society or advice, to those, from whom my inexperience could have best received the advantages of the one, and with whom I could, most becomingly, have enjoyed the comforts of the other; and if in this retired, unassisted, unprotected state, without the check of a husband's authority, without the benefit of his advice, without the comfort and support of the society of his family, a stranger to the habits and fashions of this country, I should, in any instance, under the influence of foreign habits, and foreign education, have observed a conduct, in any degree deviating from the reserve and severity of British manners, and partaking of a condescension and familiarity, which that reserve and severity would, perhaps, deem beneath the dignity of my exalted rank, I feel confident, (since such deviation will be seen to have been ever consistent with perfect innocence), that not only your Majesty's candour and indulgence, but the candour and indulgence, which, notwithstanding the reserve and severity of British manners, always belong to the British public, will never visit it with severity or censure.——It remains for me now to make some remarks upon the further contents of the paper, which was transmitted to me by the Lord Chancellor on the 28th ult. And I cannot in passing omit to remark, that that that paper has neither title, date, signature, nor attestation; and unless the Lord Chancellor had accompanied it with a note stating that it was copied in his own hand from the original, which his Lordship had received from your Majesty, I should have been at a loss to have perceived in any single mark of authenticity belonging to it, and as it is, I am wholly unable to discover what is the true character which does belong to it. It contains, indeed, the advice which your Majesty's servants have offered to your Majesty, and the message, which, according to that advice, your Majesty directed to be delivered to me.——Considering it therefore, wholly as their act, your Majesty will excuse and pardon me, if, deeply injured as I feel myself to have been by them, I express myself with freedom upon their conduct. I may speak perhaps with warmth, because I am provoked by a sense of gross injustice, I shall speak certainly with firmness and courage, because I am emboldened by a sense of conscious innocence.——Your Majesty's confidential servants say, "they agree in the opinions of the "Four Lords," and they say this, "after the fullest consideration of my observations, and of the "affidavits which where annexed to them." Some of these opinions, your Majesty will recollect, are, that "William Cole, Fanny Lloyd, Robert "Bidgood, and Mrs. Lisle are witnesses who "cannot, in the judgment of the Four Lords, be "suspected of any unfavourable bias;" "and whose "veracity in this respect they had seen no ground "to question;" and "that the circumstances to "which they speak, particularly as relating to "Captain Manby, must be credited until they "are decisively contradicted." Am I then to understand your Majesty's confidential servants to mean, that they agree with the four Noble Lords in these opinions? Am I to understand, that, after having read with the fullest consideration, the observations, which I have offered to your Majesty; after having seen William Cole there proved to have submitted *himself*, five times at least, to private, unauthorized, voluntary examination by Sir John Douglas's Solicitor, for the express purpose of confirming the statement of Lady Douglas (of that Lady Douglas, whose statement and deposition they are convinced to be so malicious and false, that they propose to institute such prosecution against her, as your Majesty's Law Officers may advise upon a reference, now at length, after six months from the detection of that malice and falsehood, intended to be made)—after having seen this William Cole, submitting to such repeated voluntary examinations for such a purpose, and although he was all that time a servant on my establishment, and eating my bread, yet never once communicating to me, that such examinations were going on—am I to understand, that your Majesty's confidential servants agree with the four Lords in thinking, that he cannot, under such circumstances, be suspected of unfavourable bias? That after having had pointed out to them the direct, flat contradiction between the same William Cole and Fanny Loyd, they nevertheless agree to think them both (though in direct contradiction to each other, yet both) witnesses, whose veracity they see no ground to question? After having seen Lanny Lloyd directly and positively contradicted, in an assertion, most injurious to my honour, by Mr. Mills and Mr. Edmeades, do they agree in opinion with the four Noble Lords, that they see no ground to question their veracity?—After having read the observations on Mr. Bidgood's evidence: after having seen that he had the hardihood to swear that he believed Captain Manby slept in my house, at Southend, and to insinuate that he slept in my bed-room; after having seen that he founded himself on this most false fact, and most foul and wicked insinuation, upon the circumstance of observing a bason and some towels where he thought they ought not to be placed; after having seen this fact, and this insinuation were disproved before the four noble Lords themselves, by two maid-servants, who, at that time, lived with me at Southend, and whose duties about my person and my apartments, must have made them acquainted with this fact, as asserted, or as insinuated, if it had happened; after having observed too, in confirmation of their testimony, that one of them mentioned the name of another female servant (who was not examined), who had, from her situation, equal means of knowledge with themselves—I ask whether, after all this decisive weight of contradiction to Robert Bidgood's testimony, I am to understand your Majesty's confidential servants to agree with the four noble Lords in thinking, that Mr. Bidgood is a witness, who cannot be suspected of unfavourable bias, and that there is no ground to question his veracity? If, Sire, I were to go through all the remarks of this description, which occur to me to make, I should be obliged to repeat nearly all my former observations, and to make this letter as long as my original answer: but to that answer I confidently appeal, and I will venture to challenge your Majesty's confidential servants to find a single impartial, and honourable man, unconnected in feeling and interest with the parties, and unconnected in Council, with those who have already pledged themselves to an opinion upon this subject, who will lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that these three witnesses, on whom that Report so mainly relies, are not to be suspected of the grossest partiality, and that their veracity is not most fundamentally impeached.—*Was* it then noble, was it generous, was it manly, was it just, in your Majesty's confidential servants, instead of fairly admitting the injustice which had been, inadvertently and unintentionally, no doubt, done to me, by the four noble Lords in their Report, upon the evidence of these witnesses, to state to your Majesty, that they agree with these noble Lords in their opinion, though they cannot, it seems, go the length of agreeing any longer to withold the advice, which restores me to your Majesty's presence? And with respect to the particulars to my prejudice, remarked upon in the Report as those "which justly "deserve the most serious consideration, and "which must be credited till decisively con- "tradicted," instead of fairly avowing, either that there was originally no pretence for such a remark, or that, if there had been originally, yet that my answer had given that decisive contradiction which was sufficient to discredit them; instead, I say, of acting this just, honest, and open part, to take no notice whatsoever of those contradictions, and content themselves with saying, that "none of the facts or allega- "tions stated in preliminary examinations, "carried on in the absence of the parties in- "terested, could be considered as legally or "conclusively established?"—They agree in the opinion that the facts or allegations, though stated in preliminary examination, carried on in the absence of the parties interested, must be credited till decisively contradicted, and deserve the most serious consideration. They read, with the fullest consideration, the contradiction which I have tendered to them; they must have known [illegible] other sort of contradiction could, by possibility, from the nature of things, have been offered on such [illegible] they do not [illegible] point ou[illegible] but, in [illegible] indefinite terms, referring to my answer, consisting, as it does, of above two hundred written pages, and coupling it with those examinations (which they admit establish nothing against an absent party) they advise your Majesty, that "there appear many "circumstances of conduct, which could not "be regarded by your Majesty without serious "concern;" and that, as to all the other facts and allegations, except those relative to my pregnancy and delivery, they are not to be considered as "legally and conclusively establish- "ed," because spoken to in preliminary examinations, not carried on in the presence of the parties concerned. They do not, indeed, expressly assert, that my contradiction was not decisive or satisfactory; they do not expressly state, that they think the facts and allegations want nothing towards their legal and conclusive establishment, but a re-examination in the presence of the parties interested, but they go far to imply such opinions. That those opinions are utterly untenable, against the observations I have made, upon the credit and character of those witnesses, I shall ever most confidently maintain; but that those observations leave their credit wholly unaffected, and did not deserve the least notice from your Majesty's servants, it is impossible that any honourable man can assert, or any fair and unprejudiced mind believe.—I now proceed, Sire, to observe, very shortly, upon the advice further given to your Majesty as contained in the remaining part of the paper; which has represented that, both in the examinations, and even in my answer there have appeared many circumstances of conduct which could not be regarded but with serious concern, and which have suggested the expression of a desire and expectation, that such a conduct may, in future, be observed by me, as may fully justify those marks of paternal regard and affection, which your Majesty wishes to shew to all your Royal Family.—And here, Sire, your Majesty will graciously permit me to notice the hardship of the advice, which has suggested to your Majesty, to convey to me this reproof. I complain not so much for what it does, as for what it does not contain; I mean the absence of all particular mention of what it is, that is the object of their blame. The circumstances of conduct which appear in these examinations, and in my answer to which they allude as those which may be supposed to justify the advice, which has led to this reproof, since your Majesty's servants have not particularly mentioned them, I cannot be certain that I know. But I will venture confidently to repeat the assertion, which I have already made, that there are no circumstances of conduct spoken to by any witness (whose infamy and discredit are not unanswerably exposed and established), nor any where apparent in my answer which have the remotest approach either to crime or to indelica[cy.] For my future conduct, Sire, impressed [with] every sense of gratitude for all former kind[ness,] I shall be bound unquestionably, by senti[ment] as well as duty, to study your Majesty's p[lea]sure. Any advice which your Majesty [may] wish to give to me in respect of any particu[lars] in my conduct, I shall be bound, and be a[nxi]ous to obey as my law. But I must trust [that] your Majesty will point out to me the partic[u]lars, which may happen to displease you, [and] which you may wish to have altered. I s[hall] be as happy, in thus feeling myself safe f[rom] blame under the benefit of your Maje[sty's] advice, as I am now in finding myself secu[re] from danger, under the protection of y[our] justice.

Your Majesty will permit me to add one w[ord] more.—Your Majesty has seen what detrim[ent] my character has, for a time, sustained, by [the] false and malicious statement of Lady Dougl[as,] and by the depositions of the witnesses who w[ere] examined in support of her statement. Yo[ur] Majesty has seen how many enemies I ha[ve,] and how little their malice has been restrain[ed] by any regard to truth in the pursuit of [my] ruin. Few, as it may be hoped, may be [the] instances of such determined, and unprovoke[d] malignity, yet, I cannot flatter myself, that t[he] world does not produce other persons, w[ho] may be swayed by similar motives to simil[ar] wickedness. Whether the statement to be pr[e]pared by the Prince of Wales, is to be confin[ed] to the old charges, or is intended to bring fo[r]ward new circumstances, I cannot tell; but any fresh attempts of the same nature shall [be] made by my accusers, instructed as they wi[ll] have been, by their miscarriage in this instance, I can hardly hope that they will not renew the charge, with an improved artifice, more skil[l]fully directed, and with a malice, inflame[d] rather than abated, by their previous disap[]pointment. I therefore can only appeal to your Majesty's justice, in which I confidently trust that whether these charges are to be re[]newed against me either on the [illegible] fresh evidence; or wh[illegible] tions [illegible] are to b[e] [illegible] [Maj]esty, after the ex [illegible] proceedings, will not suffe[r] your Royal mind to be prejudiced by ex parte secret examinations, nor my character to b[e] whispered away by insinuations, or suggestion[s] which I have no opportunity of meeting. [If] any charge, which the law will recogniz[e,] should be brought against me in an open an[d] legal manner, I should have no right to com[]plain, nor any apprehension to meet it. But till I may have a full opportunity of so meeting it, I trust your Majesty will not suffer it to excite even a suspicion to my prejudice. [I] must claim the benefit of the presumption of in[]nocence till I am proved to be guilty, for, with[]out that presumption, against the effects of secret insinuations and ex parte examinations, the purest innocence can make no defence, and can have no security.—Surrounded, as it is now proved, that I have been, four years, by domestic spies, your Majesty must, I trust, feel convinced, that if I had been guilty there could not have been wanting evidence to have proved my guilt. And tha[t] these spies have been obliged to have resort [to] their own invention, for the support of the char[ge,] is the strongest demonstration that the trut[h,] undisguised, and correctly represented, con[ld] furnish them with no handle against me. An[d] when I consider the nature and malignity of the conspiracy, which, I feel confident I have com[]pletely detected and exposed, I cannot but thin[k] of that detection, with the liveliest gratitude, a[s] the special [ble]ssing of Providence, who, by confounding the machinations of my enemies, ha[s] enabled me to find, in the very excess and extravagance of their malice, in the very weapons which they fabricated and sharpened for my destruction, the sufficient guard to my innocence, and the effectual means of my justification and defence.—I trust therefore, Sire, that I may now close this long letter, in confidence that many days will not elapse before I shall receive from your Majesty, that assurance that my just requests may be so completely granted, as may render it possible for me (which nothing else can) to avoid the painful disclosure to the world of all the circumstances of that injustice, and of those unmerited sufferings, which these proceedings, in the manner in which they have been conducted, have brought upon me.—I remain, Sire, with every sentiment of gratitude, your Majesty's most dutiful, most submissive daughter-in-law, subject and servant, (Signed) C. P.

Montague House, Feb. 16, 1807.

As these observations apply not only to the official communication through the Lord Chancellor, of the 28th ult.; but also to the private letter of your Majesty, of the 12th instant, I have thought it most respectful to your Majesty and your Majesty's servants, to send this letter in duplicate, one part through Colonel Taylo[r] and the other through the Lord Ch[ancellor,] to your Majesty.

(Signed) C. P.

(To be Concluded in o[ur next.])